The WEEKLY Post.

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CLEVELAND'S PLANS

What They Are Believed to be in Washington.

Not the Honest and Worthy, But Dishonest and Incompetent

Will be Turned Out by the Incoming President.

Vice President Hendricks Nails Another Republican Lie.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The Republican press seems to be making desperate efforts to commit Cleveland to the retention of the rascals. Some of the able correspondents here are sending out reports to the effect that Democrats in Congress favor such a policy. A New York correspondent has gone so far as to state that Cleveland quarreled with Hendricks upon the latter's visit to Albany on account of the Brooklyn speech. Nothing could be further from the truth than the impression intended to be conveyed by all this writing. The Democrats here, to a man, expect Cleveland to be a Democratic President who will surround himself by a Democratic cabinet, and welcome Democrats into every branch of the public service. Any other theory would be absurd. The Democrats have been working for twenty years to regain possession of the Government and will not be content with a barren victory now.

CAN BE DISMISSED.

The assumption that the civil service regulations protect anybody from dismissal is a mistake, and both Senator Pendleton, the author of the reform, and Commissioner Thoman say that any clerk coming under the provisions of the law may be discharged at will without even a charge being preferred. Some of these men were notorious for their violation, during the campaign, of the law, the protection of which they now invoke. Should they be discharged they can enter no complaint, and the men who put them out will not be violators of the law. They will simply get the punishment due to their offenses. There are enough of this sort who ought to go, and faithful, efficient, attentive clerks will be left at their desks. The places of those who are dismissed will be filled by the Civil Service Commission and the Democrats will at least stand an equal chance of entering the public service after having seen the door closed in their face for a score of years.

While it is necessary to break up the Department rings and seek greater honesty and better business methods, it will also be absolutely essential to change the entire public service of the Southern States. Northern people have no idea of the character of the scalawags and scamps who infest every branch of the Federal service of the South. They are rarely, if ever, gentlemen; they are generally inefficient and often dishonest. They spend their time in politics and in stirring up race prejudice. The Southern men demand that these fellows shall give place, and quickly, too, to a better class of citizens, and to men who have some interest in the welfare of the people among whom they represent the Government interests.

THE DEMAND URGENT.

The demand is more urgent for prompt action at the South than anywhere else, and particularly in the Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice. It is for this reason that Southern men generally want these two cabinet portfolios given to men who understand the peculiar defects of the civil service at the South, and can apply the remedy most effectively. They want Barbour, of Virginia, or Money, of Mississippi, for Postmaster General, and Garland for Attorney General. They are all conservative as well as able men. While the radical changes pointed out are required to be made as soon as possible, they will not touch one-half of the civil list, and as the Civil Service rules bar the way to indiscriminate scrambling for place, a great many patriots who are anxious to serve their country must be disappointed. Cleveland will proceed slowly but surely. When men are put out their successors will be selected with great care, with a view to the improvement of the service in every way. He proposes to give the country a business administration, but it is a mistake to assume that he will not, other things being equal, prefer Democrats to Republicans. He does not propose to indorse the Republican slander that Democrats are not fit to govern or conduct public affairs, and this is the way that Cleveland's coming policy is regarded by both Democrats and Republicans at the Capital, aside from those whose only interest it is to keep the trust they have already betrayed.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

HENDRICKS DETAILS THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS VISIT TO ALBANY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 24.—Previous to leaving this city for Newark, where he attended a large demonstation to-night, Mr. Hendricks was asked by THE POST'S correspondent whether there was any truth in the report that he and Governor Cleveland had had any difference of opinion in his recent visit to Albany as to his Brooklyn speech or upon any other subject.

"Why," said he in surprise, "not the slightest. My visit was purely one o courtesy, and I did not converse with Mr. Cleveland upon any topic connected in the slightest degree with the policy of the next administration. The subject of the Brooklyn speech was never mentioned between us, but I was informed by a friend in Albany that the Governor had expressed himself as being much pleased with it in all respects, which of course I was pleased to hear, but to me he expressed no opinion, and, as I have said, never mentioned it. I am utterly at a loss to know what ground there can be for such a report, for I assure you there is not a word of truth in it at all. My intercourse with the Governor was, as I have said, purely social. Business was not mentioned between us, and I came away very much pleased with him and delighted with my visit. I spent much of the time while there inspecting the new State House, which I had never before seen, and was not much with the Governor during my visit. I am glad you asked me about this so that I could give it the most emphatic denial."

MR. HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

At Newark there was a tremendous outpouring. The most enthusiastic demonstrations marked the appearance of Mr. Hendricks, who after the parade, said:

It is impossible for me to address you at length. I thank you, men of New Jersey, for the honor you have done Grover Cleveland and myself at the recent election. [Cheers.] I know no honor possible to be enjoyed by any man greater than that which is expressed in the confidence of the people, and there is no mode of expressing that confidence higher than the ballot in the box. [Cheers.] On the 4th day of this month New Jersey did express her judgment that we should be the chief officers of this country. That judgment stands and will stand forever, because enough of the other States have concurred in that judgment of the nation under the Constitution of the United States. For the part that you have borne in that grave and responsible work, I express to you my sincere thanks and regards. To the Sullivan club of the city of New York, (a part of the serenading body), I desire to express my thanks in very special terms. They have done to one who is dearer to me than my own life honor to-night. It was impossible that she should be here to receive this honor at their hands. They desire to express to her their respect at their regard for this banner, the beautiful banner that expresses our mutual love for Ireland (Cheers). Upon that banner it was written by herself "Justice to Ireland," a sentiment that all men of all nations and all kindreds of the earth ought to respect and honor. Justice to Ireland, that has given to England her bravest soldiers, Ireland, that has sent to this country of ours, the men who have fought in all its wars, the men who have helped to develop this whole land, the men who have illustrated the virtues of civilization and of Christianity. To the Irish people this banner was given because the Sullivan Club are Irishmen.

WHY BOOTH KILLED LINCOLN.

The Remarkable Explanation Furnished by a Friend of the Assassin.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BALTIMORE, November 24.—A most remarkable letter in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, has been received by a prominent ex-Union officer in Baltimore. The letter was shown to your correspondent to-day. It goes on to say that Booth did not assassinate the President for any political reason whatever, but on the contrary it was simply to wreak private vengeance. It appears that Booth went to Mr. Lincoln and begged him to pardon his friend, Captain John Yates Beall, who was condemned to be shot as a Confederate spy. Mr. Lincoln was inexorable, but after Booth had gone down on his knees and bathed Mr. Lincoln's hand with tears and kissed it, he finally relented and promised Booth to pardon Captain Beall. Booth left well satisfied with the result of his mission, but when he read, a day or two afterward, that his friend had been shot, he became wild with rage, and concocted his scheme of assassination which he afterward carried out. The writer also says that the same night that Booth had visited the President he slept at Mrs. Bowen's boarding house in Washington with a gentleman at present a city official, and also with another gentleman now a clerk in the Baltimore postoffice. Both the gentlemen referred to confirm the statement. The writer says that the relations of Booth with Mrs. Surratt were purely of a social nature, and that politics or sectionalism had nothing to do with the tragedy.

WIVES WANTED IN ARIZONA.

A Society of Young Men Send Deputies East to Find Suitable Spouses

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—A sleek, quiet-looking young man, who wore a blue necktie and a painfully new suit of black broadcloth, stood under a white sombrero in the lobby of the Continental Hotel this morning, struggling with a tight pair of yellow kid gloves. He was going out calling, and on each of a dozen visiting cards he had written in a prim, business-like hand: "France G. Green, St. John, Trenton county, Arizona." "My business in Philadelphia," said Mr. Green, "is rather peculiar. In fact, I am almost at a loss how to proceed. You see," said the young man, coloring slightly, "there is a scarcity of young women in Trenton county, and a lot of respectable young men called a meeting at St. John on October 15, and deputies were selected to come East to secure wives for the subscribers to the association. I have the photographs of the members, thirty-one in all, and I also have letters of recommendation from the township officers. All I want now is to secure the young ladies. Their expenses to Arizona will be paid by the association immediately, or, if they prefer, they will be given the addresses of the members whom they prefer, and a correspondence can be opened. How to begin this undertaking is puzzling. I am afraid to advertise for fear I will not receive replies from the kind of young women that would suit. I have letters to people in Boston and New Haven, where we hope to find young women willing to go West and marry. I stopped over in Philadelphia to look around a bit and see friends. The society is composed of ranchmen, farmers, miners, civil and mining engineers, a hotel clerk, a druggist, and a lawyer. I am a civil engineer, and I have relatives living in Philadelphia, and although I am going to call on some of them to-day, I don't want them to know why I came East. I'm afraid they'd think I was kind of soft to come on such a mission."

CAMERON'S PLANS.

The Slate For the Next Legislature Agreed Upon.

Graham, of Pittsburgh, Named For Speaker of the House.

The Next Senator From New York Likely to be Morton.

The Members of Congress Coming Into Washington Slowly.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., November 25.—Senator Cameron left here this afternoon for Washington. His family had preceded him, and he will eat his Thanksgiving dinner at his residence in that city.

The Senator pretends to pay no attention to the talk of running Blaine for Senator against him. His friends here, however, do not conceal some concern on the subject, and the Senator has been engaged for several days in putting his polittical fences in repair. C. L. Magee, of Pittsburgh, and Jack McCullough, member-elect of the Assembly, were in the city to-day. After looking about among the departments, they visited Senator Cameron's residence this morning, and remained with him until time for the 2:30 train, when they walked with him to the station. The subject of their protracted session was the organization of the Legislature. They were reticent concerning the subject, but from orders given to the faithful afterward, it is not difficult to conjecture the result reached. Graham will be Speaker of the House; Pearson Clerk, and Charlie Voorhees, of Philadelphia, has been selected for Resident Clerk. There has been an unwritten law that located this office here, but the Philadelphia delegation demand it for Voorhees, and he will get it.

As Cameron, McGee and McCullough were standing at the depot waiting for the train, a reporter asked the Senator what he thought of the proposition to vote for Blaine for Senator.

He replied, casting his eye upward, that it looked as if it was going to snow.

He probably meant that it would be a cold day for Mulligan when he undertook to poach on the Cameron premises. Subsequently he was asked concerning the report that he had said in Pittsburgh that Democratic appointments would not be confirmed by the Senate. After a period of silence, Mr. Magee remarked that John Sherman had expressed the belief that Cameron had been misquoted, and the Senator responded: "John Sherman never could see a joke." While the friends of Cameron express confidence of his re-election, and assert that he will have plenty of votes to spare on the first ballot, they are carefully looking after stragglers. There is some evidence of a kick against Graham. A Chester county member here to-night said that the party would stand no such a man.

NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

LEVI P. MORTON ANNOUNCED AS THE BLAINE MEN'S CANDIDATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 25.—Levi P. Morton, Minister to France, is now announced as a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship. The members of the Republican National Committee and many politicians have for several weeks past been pursuing a still hunt for the purpose of rewarding Mr. Morton for his services in the campaign. Since the return of Minister Morton to France, J. Rhinelander Dillon has, with the co-operation of the Republican National Committee and enemies of Mr. Arthur and Mr. Conkling, been quietly working up a boom for Morton. Mr. Dillon said to-day: "I have been making a careful study of the chances of the different candidates, and I and my friends believe that Mr. Morton is the man we want, and he is the one who is most likely to secure the support of all the Blaine Republicans. The friends of Mr. Blaine are doing all in their power to secure his election. Mr. Morton did magnificent work for Blaine, and he ought to receive some recognition. Messrs. Elkins, Jones and Fessenden, and nearly all the Blaine politicians, are unanimous that a stronger, abler and more deserving candidate could not be named. The Republican forces are divided. Arthur does not possess the good will of the Blaine men because he exhibited an unwillingness to aid in the election of a Republican successor. One word from him and the county ticket fusion would never have been permitted. This blunder cost Blaine 3,000 votes in this county alone. Conkling has incurred the enmity of the Half-breeds and the friends of Mr. Blaine. The manner in which Blaine was dumped in Conkling's own county shows that the Stalwart feeling is not yet dead, and that Conkling himself, indirectly may be, did what he could to defeat the Republican candidate. Another thing against him is that the Democrats want him. Chauncey M. Depew is a third candidate. I have no means of knowing whether he deserves the honor or not. I am informed on what I consider indisputable authority that Mr. Vanderbilt does not desire that he should enter the race. If, therefore, Mr. Depew consults Mr. Vanderbilt's wishes, and he generally does, he will not stand as a candidate. There remain ex-Governor Cornell and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. The former, I believe, need not be considered in the race, and I doubt if Platt's name will be mentioned when the caucus is called. Now the Blaine men constitute a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature. They will certainly prefer to vote for the friends rather than the enemies of their sacrificed candidate. Therefore, I say Mr. Morton is the most available candidate that we can place in the field, and we are using our utmost endeavors to secure him the seat."

THE COMING CONGRESS.

THE OLD OFFICERS ALMOST CERTAIN OF A RE-ELECTION.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 25.—Members of Congress are slowly filing in and not more than forty members are yet registered with the Postmaster of the House of Representatives. Mr. Randall arrived to-day and held a session of the Appropriations Committee, in which the work was parceled out among sub-committees. It is expected that six or seven of the regular appropriation bills will be ready to submit to the House by Monday next, and there need be no delay for want of work. The Secretary of the Navy will appear before the committee to-morrow to explain the estimates in the Naval Appropriation bill.

Senator Voorhees was at the Capitol to-day, fresh from Albany, where he had an interview with President-elect Cleveland. He says the reports of a misunderstanding between Cleveland and Hendricks is without foundation, and that on the contrary they were on cordial terms, and their meeting on Saturday was pleasant in every respect.

As many hotels claim Cleveland for their guest at the time of the inauguration as towns claimed the birth of Homer. It seems, however, from the most authentic information that can be obtained, that the President-elect has made arrangements with none of them, and it is probable that he will be the guest of W. W. Corcoran, from whom he has a pressing invitation to accept his hospitalities.

The Arlington Hotel men have made the strongest bid for Cleveland, and have given out that he is to occupy a suite of parlors in their hotel, but the other hotel men say this is simply an advertising dodge. Meanwhile the war goes on among the local Democracy to determine who shall have charge of the inauguration ceremonies. Commissioner Edmonds seems to have been already frozen out, and the Dickson and Columbia Club party is uppermost. The National Democratic Committee, however, propose to take a hand.

The Forty-ninth Congress will probably not be organized until December, 1885, as Cleveland will not want to be bothered with an extra session. So far as heard from there seems to be a general disposition to continue the present efficient officers, from Speaker Carlisle down to Postmaster Dalton. Other applicants, however, will doubtless crop out in time.

At the last session of Congress a bill was passed making appropriations for the temporary support of the Navy. Owing to the failure of both Houses to agree on the regular Naval Appropriation bill, which provided for the construction of four steel cruisers, a dispatch boat, the completion of the monitors and torpedo service this bill failed in Conference Committee, where it now remains. It is, now proposed by the Appropriations Committee to let this bill die, and to introduce at an early day a new bill making provisions for the support of the Navy for the next fiscal year, and for the construction of steel cruisers, a dispatch boat, and to make the torpedo service more effectual for coast defense. This money will not become available before July 1, 1885, and will be expended under the Democratic Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, said to-day that the bill for the construction of a new building for the Library of Congress, in charge of Singleton, which has been made a special order, would pass at the present session, a caucus of the House having shown that it has enough friends to insure its passage.

JACKSON'S DAY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

JACKSON CENTRE, PA., November 25.—The Democrats of Jackson Centre borough and township, celebrated the election of Cleveland and Hendricks and Judge Mehard to-day. The Democrats turned out in full force from the neighboring towns and such a political jollification never was seen. At 2 o'clock twelve men shouldered a roasted ox and headed the parade through the town and back to the ground where it was laid on a platform and carved for about two thousand hungry people. After they all had eaten until they were satisfied they were addressed by John Alexander and Hon. J. A. Stranahan, of Mercer. Then Chairman A. P. Jones adjourned the meeting until 7 o'clock. After dark there was another grand parade, and the town was literally one blaze of light from the beginning of the parade until 10 o'clock. The illuminations of the Democratic houses and places of business were very fine.

NO HOPE FOR LOGAN.

CHICAGO, November 25.—The canvass by the grand jury of the Eighteenth ward began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was not completed till to-night. The result of the jury's work was not made public officially, but the *Times* will state that the Brand-Leman matter was examined, and that it showed Brand (Dem.) received, in fact, about 25 more votes than he was credited with on the tally sheet, while Leman received correspondingly fewer, making Brand's majority in one precinct about sixty, instead of ten, that the ballots were all in proper order and consecutively numbered, and that Brand's extra vote over the other Democrats on the ticket was due to the presence of some hundreds of Republican tickets which contained Brand's name, not pasted on, but printed in regular form with the rest of the ticket.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE.

TRENTON, N. J., November 25.—The State Board of Canvassers completed the canvass this morning, the result showing Cleveland's plurality to be 4,352, the total vote being: Cleveland, 127,784; Blaine, 123,432; St. John, 6,155; Butler, 3,494. The Democrats elected Green, Redcock and McAdoo to Congress. The Republicans elected Hires, Buchanan, Phelps and Lehlback.

THE CRISIS REACHED

Arresting Offending Miners in the Hocking Valley

Upon Indictments Found Against Them For Murder and Arson.

Hoadly Blamed For Not Calling Out the Troops.

Fifty the Number of Men to be Placed Under Arrest.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., November 25.—It was feared that the publication of the confession of Snyder, the miner shot by the guards, near Nelsonville during a melee, would defeat the ends of justice by frightening away those whom he implicated in the affair. It is learned to-night, however, that the Sheriff of Hocking county has been actively at work to-day and has arrested a number of men in various parts of the county. These men are charged with arson and inciting to murder. They have been, or are being brought to Logan.

The Hocking valley officers now, at 10 P. M., state that seven men have been arrested in Hocking county by Sheriff McCarthy and deputies and taken to Logan. These men were arrested in the vicinity of Murray City. Two of them are John Lewis and James Snyder. The names of the others are not known. At 8 o'clock this evening the Sheriff's special train, furnished by the Hocking Valley road, ran down to Athens, was switched onto the Ohio Central and was then run up to Jacksonville, in Perry county, for the purpose of making other arrests.

The Hocking Valley officers say it will be an all night job, and they will probably not learn the result of the trip until to-morrow. The men whom it is sought to arrest at Jacksonville are of a party who have been, it is charged, running over into Hocking county to commit all sorts of depredations. The evidence against them has been accumulating for a long time and Sheriff McCarthy has been very active in working up the case, only waiting for the proper time to make the arrests.

The grand jury is still sitting at Logan, but Levi J. Burgess, attorney for the Hocking Valley road, is authority for the statement that it adjourned last night, after finding forty-three indictments, half of which were against striking miners. It is on these indictments that the arrests are to-night being made, the charges being as above stated, arson and inciting to murder.

The railway officials are very severe in commenting on the refusal of Governor Hoadly to send the militia a second time into the valley. They say there has been a reign of terror in the valley for practically three months. Bridges and hoppers have been burned, workmen intimidated and assaulted, several lives lost and business of all kinds prostrated. While admitting this state of things to be true, Governor Hoadly's position is that the militia should not be called out until the Sheriffs of the various counties have done their utmost to maintain order. This, he is convinced, they have not as yet done.

At the consultation of the sheriffs some time ago McCarthy, it is understood favored, though he did not ask, that the troops be called out. The Athens and Perry county sheriffs were averse to such a step. The weight of opinion was against McCarthy, and he went suddenly back to his task of helping the Hocking Valley Company out of the dilemma into which its greed had led it.

TWO NOTED LAW SUITS.

An Attempt to Prevent a Railroad From Discriminating in Rates.

CLEVELAND, O., November 25.—About a year ago Scofield, Shurler & Teagle, oil refiners, entered two suits in the Common Pleas Court here against the Lake Shore Railroad Company, one for an injunction to restrain the railway company from discriminating in freight rates on oil and the other for $100,000 damages in consequence of discrimination in the past. The suit for an injunction was tried last winter before Judge Blandin, who held that the defendant as a common carrier had no right to charge one customer one rate and another a different rate for the same service. The Judge granted an injunction, but the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where it now pends. The suit for damages is now on hearing. The plaintiff alleges serious damage to its business, because the railway company transports oil for the Standard Oil Company at lower rates, and furnishes to the Standard Company facilities in the way of cars, switches, side-tracks, etc., which it refuses to the plaintiff. The defendant answers practically that the volume of business given it by the Standard Company makes it profitable to allow a rebate, as the said company furnishes about 90 per cent. of all the oil shipped from here, and, moreover, owns tank cars and takes all risks of fires. The plaintiff alleges that the railway refuses to allow the firm to provide tank cars and has resisted all efforts to establish an equal footing. The plaintiff further avers that it has been prevented from extending its business on account of its inability to compete with the Standard Company in the oil markets because of the difference in the rate of transportation. The taking of testimony is in progress.

GOD'S CHANNEL.

Like the channel of a mighty river,
God made the heart of man, a glorious source
Through which He means His bounties to deliver:
Wealth, love or learning to speed on their course
To all this suffering world. He who retains
The riches of his purse, or soul, or brains

For his own use, defies God's grand endeavor,
And chokes with weeds of pride and selfishness,
And rank, vile growths, the bedway of that river,
Whose stagnant waters—meant to heal and bless—
Grow poisonous in their turbid overflow,
And breed disease and countless crimes and woe.

Is thy life crowned by knowledge or affection?
Hast thou been prospered in a worldly way?
In thy heart's channel gaze with close inspection—
See if foul weeds fill up its course to-day,
Or do its wholesome waters run forth free,
So men may drink and share thy joys with thee?

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

THE FASHIONS.

The Latest Novelties and Artistic Designs in Feminine Wear,

(N. Y. Evening Post.)

Bronze slippers and royal cardinal silk hose are popular for afternoon wear at home.

Heavy woolen basket cloth fabrics, combined with silk-finished velveteens, are in great vogue for stylish walking costumes. The muff and French cap bonnet invariably correspond.

Choice sprays of shaded velvet flowers appear upon some of the most elegant little opera bonnets from Paris. Exquisitely tinted roses with thorns, stems, and foliage are favorite blooms.

It is curious to note how the taste for embossed materials continues, but the spots, flowers, rings, lozengers, etc., of chenille or velvet which brocade the surface of so many textiles are now, as a rule, of the same color as the fabric itself—a reversion which is certainly on the side of good taste.

An elegant fabric just imported for dinner and reception dress is an amber satin, heavy and lustrous, brocaded with ruby velvet chrysanthemums. Another is a delicate pink satin, embossed with snow-balls, in a heavy raised pattern of chenille and pearl beads. The latter fabric costs $40 a yard.

The little pelerines of seal or silk plush are the rage at present. These look exceedingly jaunty and *chic* upon tall, slender women, but when the weather grows severe a lady had far better don her longer, less graceful wrap than to hazard neuralgia or rheumatism for life perhaps for the fleeting satisfaction of a few hours' promenade in an unseasonable wrap.

Hand-run Spanish net lace outlined with gold or silver threads are this season very beautifully made into overdress and bodices over princess slips of pale gold satin, or turquoise blue surah. The garnitures for these are invariably raffles of Spanish lace to match, arranged in coquilles, jabots, and pleatings mingled with satin ribbon loops matching the tint of the princess slips.

Among new millinery goods are French felt dotted with chenille and trimmed around the brim with puffings of velvet to correspond. Felt bonnets are pretty and comfortable for general winter wear, and the new close princesse shapes are very becoming to most faces. The return to a comparative simplicity in hat and bonnet shapes is to be hailed with the greatest satisfaction.

The hair arranged high on the crown of the head is a most becoming coiffure to many ladies. The style is more stately and really elegant and picturesque than when the hair is coiled low in the nape of the neck. Feather tips, wreaths of flowers, Japanese, pins, diamond ornaments, and other glittering head decorations are certainly more effective in coiffures arranged high. The style, however, is far from becoming to many faces, and where this is the case it is far better to look well in a simple "Langtry" coil than to look ill in an elaborate "Josephine" coronet.

Many of the season's dresses are made entirely of striped materials, but most ladies prefer a skirt of this fabric alone with over dress and bodice of self color, repeating the hue of the stripe which proves the most becoming to the wearer. The difficulty of getting stripes to meet with anything like precision or harmony when cutting a bodice is one that few dressmakers overcome, and even where this is accomplished a narrow figure looks miserably contracted by the effect the striped pattern has upon the eye. Tall women, over slender, should avoid stripes; those whose stature is low may increse the appearance of hight by choosing them.

Very comfortable and ladylike are the elegant French pelisses for winter wear composed of brocaded velvet in medium-sized patterns and of many dark-toned shades. The latest model fits quite snugly, and is perfectly plain down the front, elaborate brandebourgs and pendants in silk cord and chenille forming the fastenings. This is made of plum-colored velvet brocaded with mulberries in a darker shade, and lined with beige-colored satin, and trimmed with plum-colored marabout. A second wrap, called the Portia, of myrtle green velvet is trimmed with natural beaver and lined with old gold surah.

Pretty tea aprons are now made of the white and cream-tinted canvas which, cut on the bias and pleated or puffed, is now used for neck frillings. These aprons should be dotted with color to match the neck bands. One *chic* little apron, bespattered with blue floss-silk dots, had ribbon bows of pink and blue about two inches wide adorning the pockets and peeping in tiny loops from among the waves of Oriental lace which formed the trimming around the entire edge of the apron. One of these little fancy aprons, with its smart bib and bright ribbons, slipped on over a dark winter house dress, at once, transformed it into a gown, bright and pretty enough to "take tea" in without any other change of the toilet.

Great latitude is given to evening bodices designed for reception and opera use. Among these are corsage basques short on the hips, with full-pleated postillions in the back, pointed waists, round waists with their pretty ribbon garnitures and attachments at the belt, open corsages with chemisette Russe, plastron or lace vest fronts, or Newmarket bodices with curved hip seams and surplic fronts. Stylish dinner gowns from Josephine corsages with panels depending from the side forms, these elaborately handpainted or embroidered and dainty evening robes of tinted satin and lace with waists cut low in the neck or with Vandyke front and flaring high collar, and exquisitely finished inside with a fraise of point or Duchesse lace with frills to match in lieu of sleeves.

At a stylish wedding which took place last Wednesday, a very tall and handsome girl wore a dress of Neapolitan cardinal very deep in shade, with a long French polonaise above of the same shade trimmed with marabout bands. Her bonnet was a mass of glittering ruby beads, with cardinal aigrette powdered with gold. The bride wore a dress of pearl white satin brocade, trimmed with pearl-beaded passementeries; and the six bridesmaids wore short dresses of pink and white-striped satin, the white stripe brocaded with rosebuds and fine foliage dotted in tiny clusters through the stripe. One of the most elegant toilets worn was made of mauve-tinted satin brocaded with blush roses. The Josephine corsage was veiled with a bertha of point lace, and the sleeves were conspicuous by their absence. The train was nearly three yards in length.

Black silk-wrap Henrietta cloth, combined with a superb quality of black Ottoman silk, formed one of the richest and most *recherche* costumes among a number of "second" mourning toilets lately exhibited. The skirt had kiltings of Henrietta cloth first tucked around the edge, and then laid in clusters of five fan pleats, and then a wide box pleat. Panels of the silk were set at each side—these decorated with a magnificent jet embroidery of fine ferns, roses, and buds in heavy raised work, and leaves in a delicate vine pattern wrought with finest cut jet. Draping the upper portion of the skirt was a tunic exceedingly bouffant in the back, and forming double points in front, the lower one of Henrietta cloth, the upper one of silk richly embroidered to match the panal decoration. The glittering garniture also trimmed the back of the postillion bodice, decorated the half-long sleeves, and bordered the edge of the square opening in front, which was filled in with a tucked *guimpe* of beaded black tulle. The general style of this costume was closely followed in another imported dress of black satin and Lyons velvet.

Nothing can exceed the magnificence of some of the new brocades, showing gold and silver grounds with raised designs upon their surfaces, of plush and velvet flowers in rich contrasting shades of wine, garnet, olive, gendarme blue, and royal cardinal. Other patterns show rich, deep velvet effects upon grounds of Ottoman in two blending shades—dark green with gold, silver and pale blue, amber shot with crimson, black with gold, and the like. Elaborate and high-priced beyond all the season's novelties are Lyons velvets in superb colorings, silk-embroidered, and beaded with rock crystals, clair de lune, bronze, amber, and frosted-silver beads as fine and glittering as real gems. Embroideries in "chipped" Rhine stones are also used with marvelous effect, mingled with French gold and chenille in fine Persian colorings and patterns, so exquisitely bleaded and artistically designed as to remove all appearance of the tawdriness formerly associated with garnitures of like description. These costly and showy beaded fabrics are of course used with a sparing hand, forming tabliers, panels, vests, and other elegant and effective corsage and skirt trimmings, but never an entire toilet.

Many ladies are possessed of dresses of cashmere, vigogne, and like materials, which they would not lay aside could they but lenghten the elbow sleeves, which, however comfortable in summer weather, are not just the thing when frost and snow are threatening. For these sleeves can easily be made a pair of supplemental ones, the latter formed by a full puff gathered into bands top and bottom; the one, fitting into the dress sleeve, the other, considerably less in circumference, closing round the wrist, still large enough, however, for the hand to slip through easily. To finish the effect, a puffed plastron, shirred at the waist and around the neck, and attached to a dog collar, is added. A young lady who recently acted upon this hint, added puffs and blouse fichu of crimson serge to a dress of dove-gray cashmere. This simple addition gave the whole toilet a *cachet* it had never possed in its palmiest days of newness. One yard of velvet or surah will make both puffs and stomacher, and long loops and ends of satin ribbon should be added to the latter where the shirring ends at the belt. For evening wear the idea can be charmingly carried out in materials of lace, net, and and silk grenadine. C. D. F.

A Centenarian Who Changed His Mind.

(Middletown, N. J., Special.)

Among the post-election stories about centenarian voters is one from Roxbury, Delaware county. Ery Gale, aged ninety-nine, who has always voted against the Democrats, was brought to the polls by a Republican worker. He had never intimated that he had any other intention than that of voting for Blaine. When he alighted at the polls, however, in the midst of a crowd of voters, he drew himself up and said:

"Gentlemen, I am ninety-nine years old, and for many years have been a supporter of the Republican party. To-day I claim to be of an age sufficient to enable me to have a mind of my own, and a right to do as I choose. I choose to-day to vote for no man."

With that he turned away and started back home on foot. He lives five miles from the voting place. What induced him to take the sudden and unexpected freak no one knows. He arrived home in time to milk his cows and feed his stock as usual, but has not said anything about election to anybody.

"We Three Are a Wee Three."

[San Francisco Call, Nov. 15.]

The wife of P. A. Armstrong, a fisherman living opposite the Seaside Gardens, on the line of the Presidio railroad, signalized the election of Cleveland on the 4th inst. by giving birth to female triplets, weighing respectively five, and five and a half, and six pounds. The pilgrims are without purse or scrip, and will appreciate any kind recognition of their enterprise in venturing into this dreadful world on election day.

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GOVERNOR CLEVELAND SPEAKS

The President-elect, Governor CLEVELAND, made the first statement for public information yesterday, in regard to the policy of his administration. It was called forth by the excitement and apprehensions said to prevail among the Southern negroes. Governor CLEVELAND properly characterized their alleged fears of reinslavement and loss of civil rights as too absurd to be entertained by any intelligent person; but went on to State concisely and strongly the protection guaranteed the colored race by the fundamental law, and declared he new administration to the extent of ts constitutional power would uphold these guarantees. "There need be no "fear," said the Governor in conclusion, "that either the Democratic party or "the newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of "our population; nor to destroy the "business interests of the country. We "hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems "to me that our efforts in "that direction would be aided "if mischievous croaking and dark "imaginations should give place to an "earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

These are the first words Governor CLEVELAND has spoken to the American people since his election. They are timely, patriotic and will inspire the people with confidence. Compare them with BLAINE's after-election follies and incendiary talk and yon have the measure of the two men.

BLAINE'S AUGUSTA SPEECH.

In making the speech he did at Augusta on Tuesday night, Mr. BLAINE did the country a service, but not in the way he intended. He has exposed the animus of his faction. The rattlesnake, when defeated, will turn its fangs upon itself, and die of its own poison. So BLAINE, in the hour of defeat, has given the *coup-de-grace* to the Republican party and killed it beyond resurrection.

BLAINE and his gang of freebooters were all that were left of that party, the decent leaders having died, or deserted it in disgust, long ago.

BLAINE's speech shows that he and his disciples and friends were never actuated by love for the Union, or opposition to slavery, but simply by hatred of the South and the Southern people. Slavery is dead; the Union is intact. Then why this abuse of what he calls "the South?" It is because it is a question of power, political power, with BLAINE and his gang. They envy and fear their fellow-citizens of the South. They envy the intellectual capacity of the white men of the South, and they fear the influence of that intellect in the counsels of the nation. Unable to cope with them in the forum, BLAINE would belittle them by the language of the bar-room and the race track—by falsehood and abuse. He says the minority have come into power. The facts are that CLEVELAND has a large plurality of the popular vote as well as a large majority of the electoral vote. The further fact is, that BLAINE's party came into power a minority party. There was a million of a majority against LINCOLN. GRANT came into power on a minority vote. TILDEN had in 1876 a majority of 250,000 votes over all comers, and yet that "cut purse of the empire," HAYES, "from a shelf the precious diadem stole," and got away with it. In 1880 there was a majority of 312,000 against GARFIELD on the popular vote.

Further, before talking about minorities ruling, let Mr. BLAINE explain why it is that the six New England States with 4,010,000 population in 1880 have 38 electoral votes, while Pennsylvania with 4,283,000 population has only 30 electoral votes, and New York with 5,283,000 population has only 36 electoral votes.

BLAINE falsely says that the negroes of the South are in a majority, and that they are all Republicans; also that they are prevented from voting. Will Mr. BLAINE be kind enough to point out any election law in any Southern State that does not bear as equally upon whites and blacks as do the election laws of Pennsylvania? If these colored pets of his require Government protection to escort them to the polls, have they not had the whole power of the Federal Government, its arsenals and arms at their backs, ever since they were enfranchised? If it be true that we have among us citizens who, notwithstanding they are in a majority, require the aid of soldiers to get in their votes, does not Mr. BLAINE know that soldiers can easily prevent such citizens from voting? Does he not know that the moment you take away the individual responsibility of each citizen to see that his own vote does go in without military aid, freedom is at an end and we are a republic no more? "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Whosoever are fit to vote, themselves must do the voting.

Though the lion hearted Democracy of Allegheny county are largely in the minority, is there one man of them so base as to ask anybody but himself to get in his vote on election day? Not one. It is of such men only that States are made, that republics are maintained.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Admiral PORTER, in his annual report, feels called upon to make an explanation of the large expenditures of the Government on account of the navy. He says that down to 1869 large appropriations had to be made for debts incurred during the war, and that since that time the annual expenditure has been only about $16,000,000, which he thinks will compare favorably with the cost of maintenance of any other "navy of importance." The difficulty in the comparison is that we have not a navy of importance, while those with which the comparison must be made are important. The complaint is not that so much money has been expended since 1869, but that there is so little to show for it. It has been consumed in badly directed efforts and in the jobbery of endless repairs on useless vessels. There has been corruption and mismanagement.

We believe that this will be changed under the CLEVELAND administration, and the American navy restored to its ancient prestige, as a means of national defense. If appropriations have been limited by recent Democratic majorities in Congress, it is because no one felt, with the past experience, there was any guarantee the money would be properly expended. Nor was this the feeling of Democrats alone. There was distrust all around.

Congressman COX of New York, in a speech at the annual Chamber of Commerce dinner the other night, responded to "The Navy, the Guardian of Commerce," in an able and careful speech, in which he outlined well considered propositions for rebuilding the navy. He said it did not follow because our flag floats upon few or no ocean vessels or because our Atlantic carrying trade is done by foreign steamers that we have no foreign commerce. He showed that our foreign exports and imports amounted to $1,419,939,453. Of the merchandise imported and exported, however, he said only sixteen per cent. of the vast business was done on American bottoms. Not to speak of passenger fares, he asserted that a hundred millions of dollars of this carrying trade went into foreign coffers. "As our population rises to its hundred millions in 1900," said Mr. Cox, "who shall drive the enginery of transportation or inspire the energy of production, for the markets of the world, for the enhancement of our values, and the employment of our labor?" He said no nation could depend on foreigners to carry its wares and do its exchanges abroad and expect to have either a mercantile or a belligerent navy. He claimed that we were more or less at the mercy of invaders in case of war, and in imminent peril on sea and coast, whereon we are less protected than some of the lesser Powers of Europe. "We may well demand," said he, "if not for great ocean conflicts, yet for domestic security, an increase of our naval force."

Mr. Cox would have the Government perfect its guns as well as increase the navy by building new ships. The explosives which physics have recently developed are becoming better known. Dynamite, he said, is not the gospel of ruin, retribution and rebellion, nor of desolation, devastation and death. It is as some good man would say, the evangel of mechanism, mildness and the millennium. He called attention to the fact that the Austro-Prussian war was ended speedily by the needle gun. Continuing, he said:

> Germany now excels in torpedoes, Russia in commerce cripplers, France in rams, Austria in the personnel and training of her navy, Scandinavia in defensive gunboats, Italy in huge iron-clads and big guns, and even Greece is building armed corvettes of a neat type. Perhaps we shall remain as we are—derelict—even when England, our jealous friend, is combining all these offensive and defensive methods. Truly *Punch* may well represent the Yankee as bigger than his garments.

In rebuilding the navy, Mr. Cox said, we should construct not mere commerce destroying cruisers, such as were recently authorized, but first-class iron-clads of the Italian type, armed with guns of powerful penetrating qualities. This would make us the equal of other great powers. Concluding, he said:

> The days of Trafalgar and Put-in Bay were traditions and read like ancient romances. The vessels that once bore our banners were now used to imprison hazing cadets and to fire salutes to distinguished visitors. Now steam and the ram did their work. The torpedo in and under water and in air did its work. Artillery, not seamanship; the engineer, not the sailor; the breech, not the muzzle-loader, became the guardians of commerce. Other nations were profiting by the advance of the times. Europe had 315 armored vessels, while as to our navy, like the sailor in Tom Hood's punning poem, "we must go down to the water side to see it out of sight." * * While Europe arms continually America has, in addition to the genius of her inventions, an overflowing treasury, the attractive forces of immigration, infinite farming capacities, an intelligent liberty and an isolated and unaggressive policy, which arm her in self-defense, and that whatsoever is thus armed is thrice armed and invincible.

There will be large naval appropriations at the coming session of Congress we have no doubt, but they will be expended by the new administration.

OFFICIALLY DETERMINED.

So far as the election of CLEVELAND and HENDRICKS depends on the electoral vote of New York—and it is the only State about which there has been question—all dispute is at end. The Board of State Canvassers yesterday, with the Republican Secretary of State, General CARR as Preisdent, declared the official result, and so issued certificates to the Democratic electors. The pluralities vary but little from the results announced last week by the New York press on the face of the district returns certified to the county clerks. The highest CLEVELAND elector has 1,149 majority over the highest Republican elector, and the lowest Democratic elector 1,043 over the highest Republican.

The electoral vote may now be summed up as follows, as it will be declared by the two houses of Congress in joint session:

For Cleveland.		*For Blaine.*	
Alabama	10	California	8
Arkansas	7	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	22
Delaware	3	Iowa	13
Florida	4	Kansas	9
Georgia	12	Maine	6
Indiana	15	Massachusetts	14
Kentucky	13	Michigan	13
Louisiana	8	Minnesota	7
Maryland	8	Nebraska	5
Mississippi	9	Nevada	3
Missouri	16	New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	9	Ohio	23
New York	36	Oregon	3
North Carolina	11	Pennsylvania	30
South Carolina	9	Rhode Island	4
Tennessee	12	Vermont	4
Texas	13	Wisconsin	11
Virginia	12		
West Virginia	6		

Whole number of electors....... 401
Necessary to a choice....... 201
Cleveland has....... 219
Blaine has....... 182
Cleveland's majority....... 19

Which are precisely the figures announced by THE POST the morning after the election, and to which we have adhered with an abiding faith.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Presidential election of 1884 was the twenty-fifth election of President that has taken place under the American Constitution, and Governor CLEVELAND will complete in the term of office before him a hundred years commenced by the election of GEORGE WASHINGTON in 1789. The President-elect will close with his term the first century of regular succession in the governmental history of the Republic.

No returns of the popular vote for President are preserved with any fullness previous to 1824. During the earlier elections the States, or a majority of them, chose the Presidential electors by their Legislatures, and not by popular vote, and even as late as 1824, when JACKSON was first a candidate, six States thus voted, while South Carolina continued to chose Presidential electors by the Legislature until 1868. In 1868 by special act Florida chose Presidential electors by its Legislature, and in 1876 Colorado, just admitted to the Union, did the same, and rendered Mr. HAYES' election possible by the Southern frauds.

At the Presidential election in 1789, only ten States voted, the New York Legislature having failed to agree on a mode of choosing electors, and South Carolina and Rhode Island not having ratified the constitution in time to take part in the election. There were 73 electoral votes and GEORGE WASHINGTON received 69. Their were two vacancies each in the electoral lists of Virginia and Maryland. JOHN ADAMS had 34 votes for Vice President, but failing of an election was chosen by the Senate. The Senators and Representatives elected to put the new Government in operation met in New York, but it was several days before a quorum was obtained, and the the result of the election was not declared until the 6th of April 1789. WASHINGTON was not inaugurated until three weeks afterward. The official notification, by special messenger, was four days reaching him at Mt. Vernon. He made the journey to the seat of Government at New York on horse back and the welcome he everywhere received was the first of a long series of great popular demonstrations to the Presidents-elect and other civic and military notables.

In 1792 the electoral vote increased to 135, and WASHINGTON had 132. ADAMS got 77 and was elected Vice President by the electors. In 1796 there were 138 votes, ADAMS receiving 71 became President and JEFFERSON, who received 68, became Vice President by election by the Senate.

In 1800, the vote of JEFFERSON and BURR being equal in the electoral college, each receiving 73, the House of Representatives was called on to elect a President by a vote by States. A memorable contest ensued, which at one time threatened most serious consequences. JEFFERSON on the first ballot got eight States, namely, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Six States voted for AARON BURR—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and South Carolina. Vermont and Maryland voted blank. This was on the 11th of February, 1801 The balloting continued daily amid great excitement in Congress and the country. While balloting no persons were allowed in the galleries of the House and the doors were shut fast. Any question that arose concerning order was refused a debate, and the House voted only and sternly by States. The excitement was so great that some members were brought on cots into Congress and laid down during the proceedings. No adjournment was had at night, and they sat over till next day noon, taking twenty-nine ballots, all identical in result. At noon on the second day, February 12, a recess was allowed, but no adjournment in terms was permitted. However, the House was pretty tired of balloting ineffectually, and for the next four days they balloted but once or twice a day. Finally on the 36th ballot Mr. JEFFERSON was elected, receiving the votes of ten States, BURR four States, while two States voted blank. The Federalists came to the aid of JEFFERSON, preferring him to BURR, and the Federal States of Vermont and Maryland settled the difficulty, their adhesion to JEFFERSON being brought about by BAYARD (grandfather of the present Delaware Senator), ALEXANDER HAMILTON and other Federal leaders. HAMILTON declared in a letter: "On every prudent and virtuous calculation JEFFERSON is to be preferred. He is not so dangerous a man, and he has pretentions to character. As to BURR, there is nothing in his favor. He is bankrupt beyond redemption, except by the plunder of his country." Three years later, in July, 1804, BURR wrought out his vengeance on the banks of the Hudson.

One important result of the angry contention over the first election of JEFFERSON was the prompt adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Congress in December, 1803, and declared in force September, 1804, by which the electors were required to ballot separately for President and Vice President. Previously the person receiving the highest number of electoral votes became President and the next highest Vice President.

From 1800 the Presidential elections went on peaceably and quietly enough for twenty-four years. It was the era of the Virginia succession. JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE, all serving eight years. JEFFERSON in his second election in 1804 got 162 votes to 14 for C. C. PINCKNEY. In 1808, MADISON got 122 and PINCKNEY's vote was increased to 47. In 1812 it was MADISON with 128, and 89 for DEWITT CLINTON. At MONROE's second election in 1820, "the era of good feeling" was in the ascendancy, and he received 231 electoral votes from 24 States, while JOHN QUINCY ADAMS got 1 vote from New Hampshire.

In 1824, occurred the memorable contest between JACKSON, ADAMS, CRAWFORD and CLAY. No one having a majority in the electoral college, the election went to the House, and ADAMS was elected on the first ballot, receiving the votes of 13 States to 7 for JACKSON and 4 for CRAWFORD. "Bargain and sale" was in the air as fraud was at a later contest, and it was strengthened by Mr. CLAY taking the office of Secretary of State under ADAMS, his influence having controlled several States to vote for ADAMS in the House. Kentucky and Missouri voted that way, although at the elections in those States Mr. ADAMS did not get a vote and JACKSON was largely supported. At this election six States, including New York, chose electors by their Legislatures. It was the first one of which there is any record of the popular vote, and in eighteen States the total was 356,062. Pennsylvania cast but 47,355 votes, or 2,600 less than Ohio. These were the highest votes cast by any two States. In 1828 all the States chose electors by the popular vote but South Carolinia, and the total ran up to 1,155,340. The annexed table shows the total popular vote since 1824:

1824	356,038	1856	4,053,967
1828	1,155,340	1860	4,680,193
1832	1,217,691	1864	4,166,037
1836	1,498,329	1868	5,716,082
1840	2,411,127	1872	6,466,354
1844	2,698,605	1876	8,411,019
1848	2,871,906	1880	9,218,251
1852	3,142,679		

At the recent election if the usual rate of increase was maintained the total vote was probably in the neighborhood of 10,200,000.

It is hardly worth while to follow up the Presidential elections to the present time. The facts are familiar. In 1840 the popular vote had reached 2,410,000, and HARRISON's majority was 140,000. At this election, the Abolition party first made its appearance in the national field with JAMES G. BIRNEY as a candidate. It may comfort the Prohibitionists to know he got but 7,059 votes in this first heat, which is quite insignificant compared with ST. JOHN's vote. In 1844, the Abolition vote had reached 62,300, and was strong enough to take the electoral vote of New York from CLAY and give it to POLK, electing the latter President. POLK's majority in the electoral college was 65, and plurality in New York (with 36 electoral votes) but 5,106, while BIRNEY got 15,812 votes in the States. Curious people may find some resemblance in these conditions to the election of this year. Mr. CLAY's record of failure as a Presidential aspirant exceeds even that of Mr. BLAINE. In 1824 he had 37 electoral votes, and in 1832 he had 49. In 1840 his name was brought before the Whig National Convention, and had he been nominated his election would have been certain. He was, however, set aside in order to give place to HARRISON, and then came his defeat in 1844. In 1848 he was again set aside to give place to a military man.

The most extraordinary election of the twenty-five that has taken place since the formation of the Government was unquestionably that of 1876, when TILDEN, with a popular majority of 260,000, and carrying exactly the same States that elect Governor CLEVELAND, was defrauded of his election and the people defrauded as well, by the most rascally contrivances known to American politics. But, as Judge BLACK said, "Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand." We guess she has struck, hard.

PROTECTION IN EUROPE.

We never could understand the delight of extreme Protectionists of the Judge KELLEY type at any manifestation of a purpose in European countries, to adopt high protective tariffs, when their effect will be to crowd out American agricultural products from the only market open to our surplus. They do not fear American competition in manufactures certainly, but they do hope by discriminating duties against our breadstuffs and provisions to stimulate production in their own countries. This may be well enough for them, but we need hardly fire oratorical salutes over it.

The latest cable advices announce that France has decided to increase the import duties on corn and flour; and the indications are that France will go even further than Germany has in closing the door upon American food products; for Germany has not yet endeavored to exclude American cereals.

Retaliatory policy is urged, and it would seem natural and proper; but the unpleasant future of the situation is that Europe has much less to lose by retaliation on the part of the United States than it would have had five years ago. The fact is that Europe has discovered new sources of food supply, and a very considerable percentage of her meat products and of her cereals is now drawn from those sources. The surplus wheat of the Black Sea region is not diminishing, while the fields of India, it is said, this year will have nearly fifty millions of bushels of wheat to spare. The Yankees, who proved that fresh meat dressed can be safely transported long distances in refrigerating ships, did not secure an international patent upon their discovery. Refrigerating ships now carry dressed meat from Australia and from the River La Plata in large quantities to England to the injury of our export trade. Meanwhile, our foreign market is becoming restricted, and it operates against our farmers, the only American interest that has a foreign trade to speak of. Save in specialties our manufacturers do not compete for the trade of the world. The farmers do in everything, and discriminating duties against them may have strange effects on the future revenue policy of the Government. It is a pocket-book, and not a sentimental question.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

ABOUT the hardest thing the Democrats have to stand these days is the gabble of small Republican bosses and such spoils organs as the *Gazette* about Democratic greed for office and Republican devotion to civil service reform. But men and brethren, these things will right themselves in time. We so overflow with the muchness of our victory we can stand the thusness of the g. o. p.

"SO COMPLETELY have the colored men in the South been already deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States, that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their re-enslavement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone." At the very moment that Mr. BLAINE was shouting this falsehood into the ears of his credulous neighbors at Augusta, the Democrats of Richmond, Va., were celebrating the election of CLEVELAND. "A feature of the procession," says the general press report of the affair, "was the presence of colored clubs from various points."

THE monument erected to the memory of WASHINGTON is also a monument to the Democracy of the nation. Its corner stone wss laid by JAMES K. POLK, a Democratic President. Work was resumed upon it in 1877 when another elected Democratic President, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, should have been in the White House, and Mr. HENDRICKS in the place of Mr. WHEELER as presiding officer of the Senate, and it will not be completed until GROVER CLEVELAND is President of the United States and Mr. HENDRICKS its Vice President. It is literally fulfilled what has been a by-word in Washington for nearly a quarter of a century—the monument will never be completed until another Democrat is elected President.

"A PROPHET is not without honor save in his own country." The meager support received by ST. JOHN, the leader of the Prohibition hosts, in his own State of Kansas, at the recent election, affords a new illustration of the truth of this proposition. Out of a total vote of 264,743, ST. JOHN received but 4,273, as against 17,044 for BUTLER 90,030 for CLEVELAND, and 153,366 for BLAINE. BLAINE's plurality was 63,366, an increase of 1,635 over that of GARFIELD in 1880. The explanation of this apparent weakness of the Prohibition movement in the State where its leader resides, and where the manufacture and sale of liquor are forbidden by the constitution, is doubtless to be found in the fact that the Republican organization in Kansas is, and has been for several years, fully committed to prohibition, rather than in the personal unpopularity of ST. JOHN. Among the people of Kansas Prohibitionism and Republicanism are almost synonymous terms.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR's friends repudiate in very strong terms any purpose on his part to join in Senator CAMERON's alleged scheme to fill all the offices, the commissions for which expire near the 4th of March. The other idea of Mr CAMERON to have the Senate dictate to President CLEVELAND just what appointments he shall and shall not make also falls to the ground. The Republican margin in the Senate will be very narrow, and to carry out DON's stroke of statesmanship it would be necessary to have a majority which could be depended upon to act in a narrow partisan spirit upon every appointment. That is the way in which men of CAMERON's temperament would like to have them act at all times, but we are glad to think that there are not many CAMERONS in the Senate. This scheme is merely another outbreak of the Republican soreness in defeat. It is not likely to have vitaity enough to remain in existence till the new President is inaugurated.

IN the present United States Senate the Democrats have 36 members, the Republicans 38 and the Virginia Readjusters 2. As MAHONE and RIDDLEBERGER act with the Republicans as a means of controlling the Federal pap, the Republican party has a majority of four. In the changes to take place next March there will be only three of a political character. In California and Oregon Republicans will succeed Democrats and in Illinois a Democrat will succeed a Republican. Mr. FARLEY, Democrat, in California; Mr. SLATER, Democrat, in Oregon, and Mr. LOGAN, Republican, in Illinois, will retire and give place to successors of opposite political affiliations. The next Senate will stand: Democrats, 35; Republicans, 39; Readjusters, 2. If the Readjusters continue to vote with the Republicans the majority against the Democrats will be increased to 6. If Mr. RIDDLEBERGER should act with the Democrats, to which party he belongs, the majority will be 4, as it is at present.

To read the language which Mr. BLAINE applies to the South and to the ruling classes of that section, it might justly be imagined that during his long residence in Washington he had scrupulously held himself aloof from the contamination of connection with such dreadfully wicked men. But no man from the North has ever made such a point of establishing close personal and social relations with the Southern Senators and Representatives who have come to Congress since the war as Mr. BLAINE. He has literally slobbered all over them, and at times paid such court as to actually embarrass some of the more sensitive and dignified. The Baltimore *Sun* correspondent in this connection relates this incident of the magnetic man:

> Only a short time before Mr. Blaine went out of Congress, on the occasion of a political debate, he indulged in a tissue of misrepresentations as to Southern men and Southern measures similar to that which he sent forth on the wings of the wind last night. A few minutes after he concluded he rushed over in his effusive style to the seat of a Southern member, for whom he professed a warm friendship, and put out his hand. The member said: "Mr. Blaine, I don't see how you can have anything to do with us people, of whom you have so bad an opinion." "Oh, my dear fellow," was the reply, while the arm of this great patriot and statesman was twined around his neck, "you must not mind what I said: it was not intended for you people, but for home consumption."

A Lincoln Republican Talks to Mr. Blaine.

NEW CASTLE, November 20, 1884.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Perhaps a small space in your valuable columns in relation to Mr. Blaine's incendiary communication "being published in his several organs" can do no harm, and may do some good toward checking the defeated candidate's diabolical design in unfurling the bloody shirt and waving it broadcast all over this peaceful land. And why? Because the very man (Grover Cleveland) whom Blaine made Governor of New York "only two years ago," downed him for President of the United States; "and now Blaine blames it on the solid South." Oh, no, Mr. Blaine Acknowledge the corn like a man; pull in your bloody shirt; let up on the solid South, and place the blame of your defeat where it belongs—to yourself. Only two years ago, when the lamented Mr. Folger was the regular Republican nominee for Governor of the Empire State, where was Jim Blaine to be found politically? What did he do toward electing Mr. Folger, or, rather, what did he not do in the interest of electing Grover Cleveland Governor of New York? Did the big man from Maine instruct his friends in New York to stand by his g. o. p. and vote for that honest, noble statesman, the lamented Mr. Folger? No. Jim Blaine's instructions to his New York friends were, only two years ago, "If you cannot vote for Mr. Cleveland stay at home, inasmuch as Mr. Folger's election will jeopardize my interest at the Chicago Convention in 1884" His friends did stay at home. Results: Nearly two hundred thousand majority for Cleveland. Now, Mr. Blaine, that's what's the matter, and not the solid South.

Oh, Blaine, for shame, how could you claim
An honest man's support,
When your refused in '82
To help us hold the fort?

A LINCOLN REPUBLICAN.

"Don't burn this letter."

"THE truth in masquerade" is Byron's term for a lie. But it is the truth, and no masquerade, that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds, and so prevents worse evils, that may end in death. No cure so speedy

◆

—The elaborate icing that imitates frost and ice on Christmas cards is done by scattering particles of ground glass over gummed cards. These tiny atoms penetrate the lungs of the poor girls employed in their manufacture, and either kill them or render them soon helpless invalids.

◆

IT is reported that famine threatens northern Russia, but it is a certainty that millions of colds will be bothering American people this winter. Against famine there is no protection, but for every cold there is a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

◆

A TELEPHONE transmitter is to be placed in Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, on the case of the keyboard of the organ, in front of the pulpit platform. Wires will be run to the houses of members desirous of hearing the sermon without going to the church.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils,** and **Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists: Price $1, six bottles for $5.

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DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
3 Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

RUPTURE CURED.

Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE. Offices Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.
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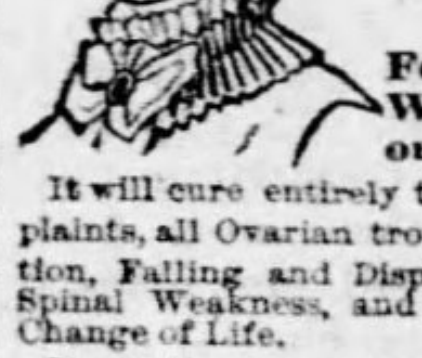

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Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. u24rn-w&W1y

DON'T YOU WANT a $30 16-Shot Repeating Rifle for $15, a $30 Breech Loading Shot Gun for $16, a $12 Concert Organette for $7, a $25 Magic Lantern for $12, a Solid Gold $25 watch for $15, a $15 Silver Watch for $8. You can get any of these articles Free if you will devote a few hours of your leisure time evenings to introducing our new goods. One lady secured a Gold Watch free in a single afternoon. A gentleman got a Silver watch for fifteen minutes work; a boy 11 years old secured a watch in one day; hundreds of others have done nearly as well. If you have a Magic Lantern you can start a business that will pay you from $10 to $50 every night. Send at once for our illustrated Catalogue of Gold and Silver Watches Self-cocking, Bull Dog Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Indian Scout and Astronomical Telescopes, Telegraph Instruments, Type Writers, Organ Accordeons, Violins, &c., &c. It may start you on the road to wealth. WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.
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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn
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WANTED—OUR NEW FARM Journal, just issued, contains a large list of choice farms. Send for it free. W. A. HERRON & SONS, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no22-2tW

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jas. Morrison, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate, will present the same properly authenticated, and those owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

P. H. STEVENSON, Executor,
Moon, Pa.
no22-6tW

WANTED—OUR FARM DEPARTMENT sells or rents farms. Give us a call. W. A. HERRON & SONS, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no22-2tW

"DE MORTUIS."

For our brother, while he is striving and moving along the world's ways,
We have only harsh judgments, stern counsel, half-uttered affections, cold praise.
Our cheer of full-hearted approval, our frank, quick applause we deny;
Envy, malice and jealousy, calumny, all the world's hounds in full cry
Unrelenting pursue him; while friendship barks low in the rear of the race,
Reluctant, perhaps, at his faults and his frailties till death ends the chase.

Then all his virtues, his merits shine forth, and all the charms that he owned
Rise up unobscured in their beauty, all frailties and faults are atoned.
All the good is remembered and pondered, the bad swept away out of sight,
And in death we behold him transfigured, and robbed in memorial light.
We lament when lamenting is useless, we praise when all praises are vain,
And then, turning back and forgetting, begin the same sad work again.

Ah! why did we stint to him living our gift? Were we poor? Had we naught—
Not a wreath, not a flower for our friend to whose grave we such tribute have brought?
Ah! the largess of the heart that had strengthened and gladdened his soul
We refused him, and proffered him only the critic's poor miserly dole.
Still we meant to be just, so we claim, though, the judgment was cold that we gave.
Was our justice then, better than love?—Come, say! as you stand by his grave.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AVENGING HIS WIFE'S FATE.

Capt. Johnson's Reasons For Killing Major Henry.

Mrs. Johnson's Suicide and the Murder of Him Who Had Strange Power Over Her.

(Indianapolis Letter to N. Y. Sun.)

Capt. E. A. Johnson, who recently shot and killed Major Edwin Henry in the mountains of Tennessee, has been here several days collecting testimony to be used in his trial, which takes place in a few weeks at Greenville. His bail bond has been signed by dozens of the wealthiest men of East Tennessee, and no one doubts that he will be acquitted. Capt. Johnson's wife, Marietta, a young woman of great beauty and refinement, a daughter of Dr. Griffith, of this city, committed sucide here last fall under very painful circumstance, and an effort was made by her relatives to prove that her desperate act was caused by her husband's cruelty. When her father went so far as to carry his grievance into the courts in an effort to secure his daughter's share of Capt. Johnson's property, the Captain made a statement of his trouble and left it in the hands of a clergyman, with instructions to use it in his defense whenever he saw fit.

After the suicide of Mrs. Johnson her husband, who was in the service of the United States Pension Bureau, went to East Tennessee, where his official headquarters were, and, being in poor health, took his gun and went into the mountains. Major Henry, who came originally from Flushing, and who had reason to believe that Johnson would kill him on sight, had also fled to the mountains and kept himself in hiding there for several months. Johnson knew where he was, but did not make any effort to find him. In September last, after a long ramble in the woods, Johnson found himself near the hiding place of his enemy, and, yielding to an uncontrollable impulse, hunted him up and shot him dead. He was arrested; but, procuring bail in a few days, he set about preparing his defense. His story, substantially in his own language, is as follows:

"Major Henry was sixty-three years of age. At the close of the war he married a lady of wealth and position in Flushing, Long Island. Soon after this she and a brother, with others, invested a large amount of money in a furnace near Greenville. Her husband was employed in some capacity about the furnace. The enterprise failed, and Mrs. Henry drew out what was left of her capital and took it home, but left her husband in Tennessee, where he remained up to the time of his death at my hands. He had two grown daughters, one living with her mother at Flushing and the other married and living at Passaic.

"My wife, my little son, and I went to Greenville a year ago last summer to spend the hot months, and stopped at one of the hotels where Major Henry was a guest. I was sick when we arrived there, and he called on me a few times. He made himself very agreeable, and after my recovery he continued to call on my wife, and the two appeared to be great friends. Soon after my recovery I bought her a horse and carriage, and she soon formed the habit of taking early horseback rides. I afterward learned that Henry would ride out to the edge of the town and join her on these occasions, and they would ride together, returning separately. Official duties calling me to North Carolina, my son and I went there together, and were absent ten days. On my return I learned that Henry's attentions to my wife had been so constant that very general comment had already been excited. That night I talked with my wife for fully two hours about her relations with Henry. She said she could not understand how anybody could think of anything wrong in the case, or how it was possible to attribute to a man of Henry's age any impurity of motives. I replied that it was a great mistake to imagine that his age was a guarantee of the purity of his motives. The very immunity afforded by his age made him more dangerous than a younger man. I urged also that if his motives were honorable he would never by indiscreet conduct jeopard her reputation as he was doing; that his conduct showed him to be unprincipled, and justified the gravest distrust of his motives. Later on I told her that I found I had been too severe, and that possibly I had made two erroneous impressions—one that I was jealous, and the other that I had lost confidence in her. I begged her to reject both these impressions. I said: 'The one thing I have dreaded is that your name might be connected with a scandal. I know you are absolutely incapable of criminality, even in though, but you have always been tenderly shielded from tempting influences.' The next night again I was awake late into the night. My whole soul was aroused by the aspect of the situation. She had continued to receive Henry's attentions, though protesting that no harm could come of them. The danger of my wife being compromised, the thought of even a fragment of her affection being bestowed elsewhere stirred me to the lowest depths, for no wife was more tenderly, more entirely, or more deeply loved. It was near midnight when, overwhelmed with these feelings, I went to her bed. She was asleep, with her hand under her cheek and her hair scattered over her pillow. I caught her up to my heart and fastened my lips to hers. Then I kissed her cheeks, her forehead, her eyes. Again and again I kissed her, and she put up her arms and returned my caresses. Without a word being spoken by either I left the room.

"The next day, while my little son, who had been informed by his mother of the trouble, and who showed an interest in the matter far beyond his years, was in my office with me. I took him fully into my confidence. I was careful to impress upon him that I had not the slightest doubt of his mother's integrity. He understood the case exactly, and he realized as fully as I did the importance of keeping the jewel of her love in our possession. He thought the matter could be best ended by sending her home. I sent him to suggest it to her, but she would not consent. For several days I urged her to go home, but I could not prevail upon her to do so. My son and I counselled together fully as to what should be done. As it was a case of external attraction I realized and explained to him that the treatment required was counter attraction. We kissed her fondly on retiring at night. We woke her with caresses in the morning. We sat by her, and at every meal she walked to the dining-room between us with our arms around her. We walked and drove with her, we took her out on our little hunting excursions, we filled her rooms with flowers, we decorated the walls with pictures and statuary, we gave her numerous trinkets and exquisite little articles for her toilet—in a word, we tried by every possible means to gratify her tastes and make her feel and realize our love. It was a determined fight to save an idolized wife and mother, and it was well nigh successful.

"We all treated him with changed manners and hoped he would understand the meaning, but he wrote me a letter asking the reason. In reply I invited him to my office and talked to him in the plainest terms. I told him that when he desired to see me I would be glad to have him call at my office; that I had no objection to his calling at my rooms when I was there, but that I desired his visits to my wife to cease; that I did not doubt my wife, nor did I wish to question his motives, but that his attentions to her would subject her to unfavorable reflections, and that they must stop. This, to all outward appearance, was the end of the matter. Their meetings on the porch, their walks in public, and his visits to our rooms ceased, and I began to feel that the danger was over, but it was a mistake. I had only driven them to secrecy. Soon after this, official duty took me to Knoxville and Jonesborough. When I left Henry was away on his farm, but on my return after an absence of two weeks I learned that he had been at my wife's side as soon as I had taken my leave. A few weeks after this we went to Knoxville, to which city my headquarters had been removed. She remained with me there two days, and then went home to Indianapolis. During those two days I received three letters from Henry. They were written to me, but were evidently intended for my wife. They were love letters of the most intense character. He referred to her as that precious wife of mine; told how he missed the music of her voice and the sound of her footsteps on the porch; described his feelings of utter desolation since her departure, and declared his purpose of leaving Greenville forever to escape the utter loneliness produced by her absence. Of course he did not dare address these letters directly to her, because he knew they would have fallen into my hands. That they were addressed to me proves the absolute lunacy of the man's infatuation. I handed the letters to my wife and at first kept silence, but the evening before she left for home I brought the matter forward. I told her frankly that what I had observed at Greenville, together with the contents of these letters, had aroused in my mind the worst and gravest fears, and that I regarded it as my absolute duty to return to Greenville and make a thorough investigation into her conduct. In all my experience I have never seen such a look of hopeless despair as came into her face at this announcement.

"Instantly upon our departure from Greenville the scandal burst into a flame. Investigation was barely necessary. Facts of the most terrible character, attested by proofs of the most positive nature, came to my knowledge without being sought. I fought to the very last for my poor wife's fame. Though the evidence was overwhelming, I still maintained her innocence. The fiercest battle was with myself, my judgment finally surrendering to my love. I put the balance into her own hand. I wrote her fully and she replied. I wrote again, calling on her for the truth. Had she denied I would have taken her word against the world. But these are her own words: 'I could not bear to have you leave me with my last words to you a falsehood.' She confessed the awful truth and begged my forgiveness. Her letters in my possession tell the story. She was not bad. She intended no wrong. She lost her will under the influence of a villain, possessed of a strange power, which God in His wisdom has clothed in mystery. She went strangely, like one being led while asleep, into the abyss."

After the confession Capt. Johnson came to Indianapolis and had an interview with his wife relative to their property and the future of their son. It was evident that the wife expected her husband to condone her fault, but he left her without communicating to her his intentions. That night she wrote him a letter, as follows:

I have done as you requested—given up everything into your hands. I intrust you with every defense that I have. I send you all the letters you have written, all the promises you have made. I leave myself nothing, not even the few kind words that were to me so precious in them. I have brought on you a hard fate, but what is mine? While you will have sympathy, I will have condemnation, for whoever heard of sympathy with a woman under such circumstances, no matter what her plea? Her only defense is proved innocence, and that is doubted. If you would tell me what you proposed to do I might help and remove some obstacle. There might be some minor fact that yet might be important. I do not wish to conceal anything now.

As a postscript to this she wrote: "There is nothing for me to save by staying, and I have suffered enough by not going before. I have humiliated myself to no purpose. So now farewell, and may God have the mercy that all on earth refuse." The next morning she was found dead in her bed. It was supposed that Mrs. Johnson's suicide was due to temporary insanity untill her husband's friends were forced by her relatives to tell some portions of his story in self-defense. After his wife's funeral Capt. Johnson, who had sworn to kill Henry, went to Tennessee, and remained there, ostensibly on a hunting expedition, untill he had found the man whom he sought. Great interest is felt here in the approaching trial.

HEALTH is better than wealth but wealth will bring health to all sufferers from diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs, if it is expended in judicious amounts for the old reliable HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. Dropsy, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease are immediately relieved by its use.

THE HAND-ORGAN MAN'S LITTLE GIRL.

From nine in the morning till six at night—
A weary march for the strongest feet—
She trudges along, a pitiful sight,
To be seen every day in the city street.

She is tired, and hungry, and cold and wet;
She trembles with wretchedness where she stands;
But she knows if she falters a moment, she'll get
A cruel, hard blow from the cruel hands.

Her tambourine feels as heavy as lead;
She wearily shifts it from side to side;
Her poor little knuckles are bruised and red;
Her pale, sunken eyes show how much she has cried.

But she must keep step to the gayest tunes,
With merry, quick flings of her tambourine;
And watch for the crowds, in the late afternoons.
How soon they forget the sad face they have seen!

Oh, how do you think she feels when she sees,
In the pleasant parks on a sunny day,
The rows of nurses, all taking their ease,
With children who've nothing to do but play?

"Who have nothing to do but play!"—The thought!
She cannot imagine it, if she tries;
Nor how such wonderful playthings are bought,—
The dolls that can walk and open their eyes!

"Who have nothing to do but play!" It seems
To her that such children in heaven live.
Not all her wildest, most beautiful dreams
A happiness greater than that could give.

O children, who've nothing to do but play,
And are always happy, do not forget
The poor little children who work all day,
And are tired and hungry and cold and wet!

—*H. H., in the Christmas St. Nicholas.*

GOV. CLEVELAND'S HEAD.

The Strong Points of the Man's Character Outlined Last August.

(From the Phrenological Journal, Aug., 1884.)

The impression that this portrait makes (we have never seen the original), is that of excellent health and great vital power. That capacious chest indicates health, strength, end urance, vigor and the basis of long life. That massive face, that large neck and double-chin, mean vitality and the foundation for hard work if it be required.

The relatively small features, as compared with the large face and body, indicate a resemblance to his mother; and, as we have often elsewhere said, it is favorable for the daughter to resemble the father and for the son to resemble the mother. The forehead is also evidently inherited from the mother's side. The lower part of it, in which are located the organs of perception and practical talent, is amply developed, and he ought to be a man of facts and affairs, with a knowledge of things and qualities and quantities, so that whatever external matter is presented to his observation he is likely to take it all in and appreciate it readily.

He has the sign of good memory in relation to historic facts and daily experience, and he ought to be capable of carrying in his mind much detail and practical matter. His language appears to be rather large, hence he ought to be free, if not copious, in conversation and speech; but with such a temperament, indicating more animal vigor than mental excitability, it is presumed that it would require considerable to get him excited and warmed up to freedom of oratorical speech. The upper part of his forehead is full in the centre especially, showing the tendency to criticise, analyze, discriminate, comprehend character and motive and ready in estimating strangers. He has more benevolent symathy than he has of imitation and agreeableness, and he is, therefore, less inclined than some to copy and conform and adapt himself to the company he is in, and not so much disposed as many to say smooth and pliable and agreeable things, and while we would not regard him as being sharp, censorious and stinging in his dissent and reproof, he might be considered curt, positive and absolute in his expression. If such an organization were to become fixed in reference to the accomplishment of a purpose, though he might not wage a very sharp war are, he would be sturdy and unmalleable. We do not see in him the tendency to be coaxed and molded, or the disposition on his part to soothe and modify and lead others; he would naturally take a course that seemed to him proper and sturdily stem the current.

He seems rather more conservative than brave or rash; not inclined to ride the wave of enthusiasm or be turned aside from his course by adverse conditions. He appears to have a temperament and organization frequently seen among the solid German or English people.

His head seems to be massive from side to side above and about the ears; hence we infer that combativeness, destructiveness, alimentiveness, acquisitiveness and secretiveness are strong, with a good degree of cautiousness; and while his temper is not fiery, it is stern, steady and hot when aroused.

He has a full development of the moral region, indicating reverence, integrity, hope and generosity, but the great strength of his head lies along the brow and across through the middle section in the region of executiveness, economy and adaptation to affairs. He would make a good business man, and be capable of moving with steady strength in the path he adopts and win his successes, so far as he is concerned, by means of uniform and unflinching pressure; rather than by gallantry and dash. As the back head is not fully presented, we judge by the face that his friendships are strong rather than ardent, and that his whole character is comparatively calm, thorough, earnest, practical, and sensible rather than brilliant, daring, or enthusiastic. He should be known for good common sense, knowledge of things rather than of theories or logical forms of thought; sound judgement of business matters especially its economies, with calm, consistent friendship and fair self-reliance.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 20 and 50c.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 & 25c.

—Rough cloth jackets fitting closely, and trimmed with Astrakhan or fur, will be worn for walking. A little round cap or bonnet of the material, with a trimming of birds or feathers will be generally worn with them.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the **"Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya,"** made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.
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CHINESE PROVERBS.

A Few Which Will Illustrate the Character of the People.

(The Peoples of the World.)

A few of the Chinese proverbs may show the character of the people and their way of thinking better than any mere description: "A wise man adapts himself to circumstances as water shapes itself to the vessel that contains it;" "Misfortunes issue out where disease enters in—at the mouth;" "The error of one moment becomes the sorrow of a whole lifetime;" "Disease may be cured, but not destiny;" "A vacant mind is open to all suggestions, as the hollow mountain returns all sounds;" "He who pursues the stag regards not hares;" "If the roots be left the grass will grow again" (this is the reason given for exterminating a traitor's family); "The gem can not be polished without friction, nor the man perfected without trials;" "A wise man forgets old grudges;" "Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches;" "A bird can roost on but one branch;" "A horse can drink no more than its fill from the river" (Enough is as good as a feast;) "When the port is dry, the fishes will be seen" (When the accounts are settled, the profits will appear;) "Who swallows quick can chew but little" (applied to learning;) "You cannot strip two skins off one cow;" "He who wishes to rise in the world should veil his ambition with the forms of humility;" "The gods cannot help a man who loses opportunities;" "Dig a well before you are thirsty" (Be prepared against contingencies:) "The full stomach cannot comprehend the evil of hunger;" "Eggs are close things, but the chicks come out at last" (Murder will out;) "To add feet to a snake" (superfluity in a discourse when the subject is altered;) "Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity, who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it;" "To win a cat and lose a cow" (consequences of litigation;) "I will not try my porcelain bowl against his earthen dish" (said in contempt;) "He who toils with pain will eat with pleasure;" "Borrowed money makes time short, working for others makes it long;" "Those who can not sometimes be deaf are unfit to rule." "Early preferment makes a lazy genius;" "Large fowls will not eat small grain" (Great mandarins are not content with little babies;) "The best thing is to be respected, and the next to be loved; it is bad to be hated, but still worse to be despised;" "The poor can not contend with the rich, nor the rich with the powerful;" "A man's words are like an arrow, straight to the mark; a woman's are like a broken fan;" "One lash to a good horse; one word to a wise man;" "Let every man sweep the snow from before his own doors, and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles;" "Though the life of a man but short of a hundred years, he gives himself as much pain and anxiety as if he were to live a thousand;" "By nature all men are alike, but by education widely different."

Race Lines of Our Presidents.

(Boston Pilot.)

A correspondent asks the ancestry of the Presidents of the United States, George Washington and John Adams were of English ancestry; Thomas Jefferson, of Welsh; Madison, of English; Monroe, of Scotch, and John Quincy Adams, of English. Andrew Jackson was of Irish descent. Martin Van Buren, of Dutch. William Henry Harrison was of English extraction, but the conduct of his father, on an occasion of historic interest, affords a striking contrast to that of certain latter-day New England Anglo-maniacs. This sterling patriot said, on installing his rival, John Hancock, as speaker in the Colonial Congress of 1775: "Gentlemen, we will show Mother Britian how little we care for her, by making a Massachusetts man our President, whom she has excluded from pardon by a public proclamation." John Tyler was of English descent. James Knox Polk was of notable Irish extraction. His grandfather, Ezekiel Polk, called together, May 19, 1775, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, a convention at which was announced the first blood-shedding of the Revolutionary War—a month previous at Lexington, Mass. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and read from the Court House steps by Colonel Polk:

"We, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us to the mother-country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown; and do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people."

So it may truly be said that it was an Irishman who promulgated unquestionably our first Declaration of Independence. Zachary Taylor was of English ancestry. Millard Fillmore's name indicates equally Saxon or Celtic origin. Franklin Pierce was probably of English ancestry, though his father, who had served as a Revolutionary soldier, answered when an effort was made to draw our country into an alliance with England in her war against the French Republic: "No, General. Poor as I am, and acceptable as would be the offered position under other circumstances, I would sooner go to yonder mountains, dig me a cave and live on roasted potatoes, than be instrumenal in promoting the objects for which that army is to be raised."

James Buchanan was of Irish descent; Abraham Lincoln, of English; Andrew Johnson, of Irish; and U. S. Grant and Hayes, of Scotch; Garfield of Greman, and Arthur, of Irish descent.

Always on the Whipped Side.

[Reading (Penn.) Eagle, Nov, 13.]

It is reported by the best of authority that an old farmer residing near Brownsville this county, called his three grown sons together on the morning of election day and spoke as follows: "Now, boys, ever since you have been of age you voted the Democratic ticket. All my life I voted the Democratic ticket. For 24 years I have been licked on the Presidential question, and every time you voted for President you were also whipped. Now, I am eightiy years of age, and this no doubt will be my last vote at a Presidential election. Now if it suits you, and in your eyes is good, suppose all four of us vote the Republican ticket, and so instead of being again licked, why, we will be at last on the winning side. I would like to have the satisfaction of being on the big heap at my last vote anyhow." The sons, to humor the old man, agreed to his proposition, and that township made a gain of eight votes for Blaine At last accounts the old man was extremely down-hearted.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. *Sold only in boxes.*

—Pike's Peak is covered with snow down to the timber line.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. "*Swayne's Ointment is unpleasant, sure cure*"

A DEAR LITTLE SCHOOL-MA'AM.

With her funny little glasses you'd have thought her very wise
If it was n't for the laughter that was peeping from her eyes:
Just the queerest and the dearest little school ma'am ever known,
Whose way of teaching boys and girls was certainly her own.

"I give my brightest pupil," in a pleasant tone she said,
"A little corner by himself to show that he is head,
And, to spare the tender feelings of the dullest boy, I put
All the others in a circle so you can't tell which is foot.

"Whenever any pupil in his lessons does n't miss,
I encourage his endeavors with a penny sugar-kiss;
And, since this slight upon the rest might too severely fall,
I take the box of kisses and I hand 'em round to all.

"I've asked them what they'd like to be a dozen times or more,
And each, I find, intends when grown to keep a candy store:
So thinking that they ought to have some knowledge of their trade,
I've put a little stove in just to show them how it's made.

Enthusiastic? Bless you, it is wonderful to see
How interested in such things a little child can be;
And, from their tempting taffy and their luscious lollipops,
I'm sure they'll do me credit when they come to open shops."

And, with a nod that plainly showed how free she was from doubt,
She deftly smoothed the wrinkles of her snowy apron out—
Just the queerest and the dearest little school-ma'am ever known,
Whose way of teaching boys and girls was really her own!

—*Malcolm Douglas, in the Christmas St. Nicholas.*

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

A Journalist's Experience, of Value to Mankind in General.

(David M. Stone, in N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

The notion widely prevalent that it is unhealthy to eat late at night or just before retiring. This came from the severe denunciation of "late suppers," contained in nearly all the old popular works on diet. The argument in these publications was not directed against what was involved in a late supper, at a period when the revelers slipped from their chairs and spent the night under the table, or were carried by waiting lackeys insensible to their beds.

It was the midnight debauch that was the object of attack, and even here it was less the gluttony than the drunkenness which alarmed the doctors and called forth their reprehension. A man may induce apoplexy by gorging himself with food at any hour of the day, but the bottle after bottle of heavy wine or the bowls of hot punch at the evening revel were what did the business for most who ran a brief career of dissipation to an untimely grave.

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resent all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and when he has devoured it he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pig will squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their night slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will awaken it, and if it is hushed again to repose the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of ministrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach.

We use the oft-quoted illustration, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant," because the slumber of a child follows immediately after its stomach is completely filled with wholesome food. This sleep which comes to adults long hours after partaking of food, and when the stomach is nearly or quite empty, is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and the sleep of exhaustion.

To sleep well, the blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly diminished volume behind the brow that lately throbbed with such vehemence. To digest well, this blood is needed at the stomach and near the fountains of life. It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction that sleep aids digestion, and that the process of digestion is conducive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows a well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this interdependence.

The waste of human life by the neglect of the lesson is very great. The daily wear and tear of the body might be restored more fully than it usually is if this simple rule was not systematically violated. Sleep is wonderfully recuperative, but it may be shorn of half its benefits by unfavorable conditions. Foul air in the bedchamber leaves the sleeper almost as exhausted in the morning as when, weary with the day's labor, he sank upon the bed. A gnawing stomach, empty of food, takes out of the nightly sleep that refreshing sense of comfort which properly belongs to it. It leaves the blood to throb in the heated brow and haunts the sleep with an ever-present source of disquiet. It is like the sleep which the mother takes while her sick child is under the care of watchers in another room. An uneasy stomach is just like an aching heart in its effect upon the nightly repose.

A healthy person who goes to bed on a full stomach will always wake in the morning with a better appetite for his breakfast. If dinner is eaten in the middle of the day and a light supper is served at 6 in the afternoon a hearty luncheon should be provided at 10 in the evening, or just before the hour of retiring. The rule should be to eat at the last moment before going to bed, whatever that hour may be. And this latest meal should not be of "light" viands, as this phrase is commonly understood. The less a person eats at any time of cake or pie, or the countless flummeries that go to make up a fancy teatable, the better, but none of these should be eaten at bedtime. Cold chicken, cold roast beef, corned beef, or wholesome meat of any kind, with well-baked bread and butter (sauce and pickle will do no harm) will serve the substantial requisites for the collation. Milk is perhaps the best of all where the pure article can be obtained. If condensed milk is used it should be mixed with warm or hot water, instead of cold, and eaten before it cools. With bread and fruit (baked apples will serve when berries and peaches fail) this makes a very wholesome evening meal.

All persons should be very cautious when they reform their habits in this respect. A mouthful or two each night at first is all that should be attempted, gradually increasing the quantity until luncheon becomes a pretty substandal meal If indigestion follows at any time chewing the meat of one or two peach bits (for the prussic acid in them) after eating is better than sending for a doctor. With a clear conscience and a full stomach, any man in tolerable health may derive from his nightly sleep that recuperation which ought to come from this sweet restorer of life's daily wear and waste.

HUGH CONWAY'S NEW STORY.

An Outline of the Latest Dramatic Novel by Author of "Called Back."

(From the New York Times.)

The newest book by Hugh Conway, the author of "Called Back," goes by the name of "Dark Days," and is said to have made an excellent impression in England. Mr. Comyns Carr, who made the Madison Square version of "Called Back," is already at work dramatizing "Dark Days" for the English stage, and his piece has been purchased for the American market. I have run my eye through the story as it is told in book form and it seems to me to be laid in very much the same outlines as those which marked the construction of "Called Back." In "Dark Days," as in the other book, the heroine goes crazy from seeing a man murdered. In this book the person who is killed is her husband, who has wronged her very bitterly. When she recovers her reason she imagines that it is she who has committed the murder, and she determines that if anybody is arrested and tried for the crime she will give herself up as the guilty person.

A man is finally accused of the assassination and the heroine goes into court for the purpose of declaring her own guilt. There is a very strong dramatic situation at this point. When she enters the courtroom the man is just being asked if he is guilty or not guilty, and he is about to answer when the girl rises to denounce herself. The prisoner's eyes meet hers and he staggers back overcome, to change his plea from not guilty to guilty. In his subsequent confession he declares that just as he committed the murder the woman came upon the scene and the sight of the dead man destroyed her reason. The criminal, who is a commonplace footpad, is, of course, executed for the murder, and the heroine is left free to live happily with the man who loves her. The story appears to be more powerful in the way it is told than in the materials of which it is composed. But Mr. Carr, who made the dramatization of "Called Back," did a very great deal for that story, and he may improve "Dark Days" to such an extent that it will become a highly effective dramatic work.

HERE is something showing the searching range of power, in different kinds of disease, possessed by POND'S EXTRACT. It deals with that scourge of humanity, ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

HOME RELIEF ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 426
East 14th street.

GENTLEMEN: We take great pleasure in stating that we have used POND'S EXTRACT EXCLUSIVELY and SATISFACTORILY in our MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. We have found it to be a most excellent article in the treament of RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, INFLAMMATORY AFFECTIONS, &c. The inclosed sworn statement of Mr. Hugh Hanvey, 291 1st avenue, N. Y., C. speaks for itself. The benefit to other sufferers its publication will cause, will amly repay Mr. Hanvey, for the trouble of procuring the affidavit. With best wishes, I remain,

Very respectfully,
W. A. STIRLING, Secretary.

"291 First avenue June 14, 1884.

I hereby certify that I was confined to my bed for four weeks with ACUTE RHEUMATISM. My physician did everything in his power for me, but all of no avail, I got so low that my life was despaired of; I was utterly helpless being unable to move hand or foot, and had not slept for about ten days. A friend called to see me and advised me to try POND'S EXTRACT. The result to say the least of it, was MARVELOUS and almost INSTANTANEOUS. In a very short time after commencing the use of this valuable remedy I fell into a gentle sleep and woke up refreshed, and able to use my limbs to a certain extent. After using three bottles I was able to resume work at my trade (baking) and now, feeling well in mind and body, make this statement, trusting it may attract the attention of some poor sufferer. HUGH HANVEY."

Sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1884.

HUGH SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and county.

Value of Agricultural Products.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that between 1860 and 1880 the value of meats increased from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000; corn, from $360,680,878 to $694,818,304; wheat, from $124,635,545 to $430,908,463; hay, from $152,681,168 to $409,505,783; dairy products, from $152,350,000 to $352,500,000; cotton, from $211,516,525 to $271,636,121; and other products in proportion, more than doubling their aggregate value and increasing it from $1,600,000,000 to $3,600,000,000 in round numbers. With good prices the current production of agriculture in the United States can be little short of $4,000,000,000, and the values are those of home markets, and not Eastern commercial cities or ports of exportation.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*,
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures*,
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers*,
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —*best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that —*Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all —*concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —*combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it.—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hope" in their name.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT: our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrh affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the word "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract....50c, $1 00 and $1 75			
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

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All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street: J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.
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NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervation employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotche falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, pre-eminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patient at a distance as carefully treated as if here Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc. rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

S. K. LAKE, M. D. M. R. C. P. S.
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The striking significance of Grover Cleveland's plain-spoken views of the probabilities under the new administration, printed in The Post yesterday, is that they conform to the general Democratic estimate. The Governor has merely voiced Democratic belief; there is nothing new or sensational in what he says so well. It is the common sense of the situation, uttered by one whose voice carries the weight of coming authority.

There are tolerably well-informed Republicans who believe, or did until very recently, that a Democratic administration would inflict untold evils on the country; they mixed up the payment of the rebel debt, free trade and kindred ideas, as certainties once the Republican party was driven from power. They had been taught this just as the more ignorant negroes the certainty of re-enslavement and the loss of all civil rights. The demagogues who preached this stuff in the press or on the platform, knew much better, but it has been the "good enough Morgan" for sixteen years to carry them through the Presidential canvass, and secure new leases of power and patronage. For once it has failed and the country is emancipated from narrow prejudices, and bitter and unfounded sectional and partisan hates. The idea that the destinies of the Union could not be as safely trusted to the judgment and patriotism of the Democratic half of the people as the Republican half has been put aside as a thing of the past by many of those who hugged the delusion. The remnant will be undeceived by the progress of events, under the administration of President Cleveland. The country as a result will enter on a higher and more intellectual plane of political debate.

In one of the interviews reported Governor Cleveland stated an indisputable fact we commend to Republicans who may continue honestly in the dumps. "The Democratic party," said he, "is made up of merchants, "business and workingmen, and every-"body certainly desires good times, "and realizes that all the people must "be prosperous to secure that result. "Those who are to succeed to power "by the will of the people, as re-"cently expressed, are as much in-"terested in the future of the United "States as those who yield it. They "also have an equal stake in the pros-"perity and advancement of the coun-"try. They are as thoroughly "committed to a maintenance of values, "and as earnestly anxious for a sterling "business prosperity as their opponents. "Naturally they will be careful about "pronouncing for a policy inimical to "the interests to the very class, which, "more than any other, has thus honored "us with its confidence. Coming into "power, after so long an absence, the "party ought and will, so far as the "Executive is concerned, bring liberal "views and good impulses into the con-"trol of the Government. It would be "unnatural for the party not to be "actuated by a desire to continue in "power by demonstrating that it de-"served the highest confidence of the "people. This it cannot do if it would "unsettle business and make factious "war upon well conceived plans of Gov-"ernment."

Here are some common sense suggestions Republicans of the unpartisan stamp—at least those who do not carry partisan bitterness over the election—should ponder on, and reflection we are satisfied will convince them that the path of duty is the path of wisdom and profit, and that is, as Governor Cleveland puts it in his homely way that recalls Lincoln's, *"to give the new man a fair and honest chance."*

THE GERMAN GROWL.

The Emperor of Germany is a good deal puzzled by the rapid spread of Socialism in his realm. The recent elections to the Reichstag showed large Socialist gains at the expense of both the leading parties, and he has just been advised by a trusted staff officer that Saxony is honeycombed with Socialism. Emperor William remarked that he could not understand why his Saxon subjects should be discontented, but "he greatly feared that the ardent anxiety for the welfare of the German people which was always uppermost in his thoughts was either insufficiently known or else the agitators maliciously threw dust into the eyes of their dupes, thus blinding them to the true road to national prosperity." The behavior of these ungrateful Saxons and Germans generally is certainly most unaccountable. They have the most amiable Emperor in the world, and a kind old man as Chancellor in Prince Bismarck, and all that this indulgent pair ask of the German subject is that he shall serve seven years in the standing army and five years more in the Landwehr, and then dig and sweat and be taxed the remainder of his natural life in order that the old Emperor may every year indulge his liking for seeing half a million soldiers go through their autumn maneuvres. Probably when the Emperor and his Chancellor shall have been called home there may be a reawakening as to popular rights and the rights of the junker class in Germany that will go ahead of the explosion in 1848. That seems to be a very general belief in Europe, especially as the crowning lesson of the recent Parliamentary elections in Germany is that the prosecution of the Socialists, like the *Culturkampf*, is a failure.

The Commissioner of Pensions says that his office will need $10,000,000 more than the $86,000,000 given it for the current fiscal year. This is a neat sum to be required by one bureau of the Government, and though pensions within certain limits may be justified, an annual tax of nearly two dollars per head of population for this purpose would be difficult to defend. The national Government is a costly government, and it is chiefly to this enormous and still spreading pension system that it has become so costly. The total appropriations for the purposes of the Government for the current year were $212,383,253, and of this sum $86,000,000 were for pensions. Unfortunately there is no back track in this matter. What has been done is beyond remedy save as to the future results. The many inequalities that now exist under the many pension laws have given occasion to changes which, under a pretense of correcting evils, have only extended them and created new differences. As there is no Presidential election for four years it is to be hoped that no costly and extravagant pension measures will be pushed in Congress for some time to come.

FROM OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER.

By a majority of 40,000 West Virginia at the November election, amended its Constitution changing the time of the general elections in the State from October to November. Governor Jackson has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the amendment. This leaves Ohio the only October State in Presidential years, and leading men of both parties have already united in a memorial to the Legislature asking the submission of an amendment changing the time to November. Governor Hoadly, it is said, will also recommend the change in his annual message. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* objects, and urges:

> Ohio is one of the great States of the Union, and her people are justified in the pride they take on account of their influence in national affairs. The October election has been largely conducive to this influence. It has been a benefit to the Ohio people. It has done much to keep this State in the foreground in the Government of the United States. * * * When the people come to regard an election as something so corrupt that it ought to be avoided, the bulwark of our boasted system will be overthrown. The thing to do is to purify the ballot-box and have frequent recourse to it.

But unfortunately for this reasoning the people do not propose to avoid an election, but only to make a change that will remove temptation, and save the State from being a political battle ground for the other thirty-seven States, with all that implies. Such a change would be in the interest of honest elections.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

It is cheering to find that the red ruin which, according to the Republican prophets, was to follow a Democratic triumph, has not yet overwhelmed the country. Cleveland's election was to precipitate a crisis; capital was to grow alarmed; the Government credit was to break down; the Federal revenue and financial systems were to be plunged into disorder; and it was to be a serious question whether the interest on the national debt would be paid, and the gold value of greenbacks maintained.

Let us see how these dismal predictions have been falsified. Here is the quotation of United States bonds just before the election:

New York, October 2l.

Three per cent. bonds	100⅝
United States 4½s	112¾
United States new 4s	120⅝

And here is the quotation after the election, when Cleveland's majority is conceded. It is from the money column of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*:

New York, November 24.

Governments were strong, closing as follows:

Three per cent. bonds	101½
United States 4½s	114¾
United States new 4s	122⅜

The 3 per cents, have advanced seven-eighth; the 4½ per cents. have advanced two; and the 4 per cents. have advanced one and three-quarters.

Clearly, the Government credit has not gone into mourning over the downfall of the Republican party.

Nowhere else in the country has there been so great a political change in the last four years as in the agricultural States of the Northwest, namely, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. In these eight great agricultural States the plurality of Garfield over Hancock in 1880 was upward of 337,000 votes, and in the same States Blaine's plurality over Cleveland is about 160,000, showing a loss of more than 175,000 votes in four years. In the three States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan the Republican loss is about 100,000 votes. While the vote of Blaine in the Northwest is somewhat larger than that of Garfield, Cleveland has gained immensely on the vote of Hancock. The Philadelphia *Record* attributes the tariff as a potent influence in pulling down the Republican majorities in the agricultural States of the West. Within the last four years it says the cause of revenue reform has made great progress in that region, as is witnessed in the steady increase of the Democratic representation in Congress. We think there is a great deal of truth in this. The purely agricultural States, when the tariff question comes to the front as a controlling issue, will be as certainly for low duties as the manufacturing States for protection. It is a pocket-book issue, controlled by local interests; but there is a happy and sensible medium between free trade and a prohibitory tariff, and that the Democratic party will seek to attain.

The cattlemen at their recent convention exhibited their well-known contempt for the land laws by deciding to ask Congress to provide that the unoccupied "arid" lands in the Territories, Idaho and Utah excepted, may be leased by them for grazing purposes. The Land Commissioner has repeatedly shown, by the testimony of hundreds of settlers and many of his agents, that the rich and powerful cattle companies have seized millions of acres in the Territories, have driven settlers from this captured domain by shotguns, have even refused to allow the mail carriers of the Post-office Department to cross their principalities, and have thus far successfully defied the Government. There has not been in the history of Western development a more shameful and defiant violation of laws enacted for the benefit of the pioneer. And now these men, with some others who may have come honestly into possession of their great ranges, coolly ask that the Government shall legalize this land grabbing and place the business in the hands of a few to the exclusion of small owners as well as of settlers. No question of greater importance will meet the new administration than the land grabbing operations of corporations and cattlemen. The stiffest backbone of the new administration should be in the Interior Department, where a man is needed like Randall or Holman.

The number of Government employes in Washington City, as shown by the Blue Book, is about 15,000. Of these about 6,000 are protected by the Civil Service law. Of the clerks employed in the departments only those whose salaries range between $900 and $1,800 are appointed after a civil service examination; of these there are 5,840. The others include persons appointed by the President, chief clerks, private secretaries, employes whose salaries exceed $1,800, persons whose salaries range between $900 and $1,800, whose employment is of special character, besides copyists, laborers, and messengers whose salaries are below $900, together with the army and navy and Congressional employes. There are 700 persons employed under the District Government, to none of whom has the Civil Service law been applied. The Civil Service act excepts the following from its provisions all of whom may be removed at pleasure:

> 1. The confidential clerk or secretary of any head of a department or office. 2. Cashiers of collectors. 3. Cashiers of postmasters. 4. Superintendents of money-order divisions in postoffices. 5. The direct custodians of money for whose fidelity another officer is under official bonds; but these exceptions shall not extend to any official below the grade of assistant cashier or teller. 6. Persons employed exclusively in the secret service of the Government, or as translators, or interpreters, or stenographers. 7. Persons whose employment is exclusively professional. 8. Chief clerks, deputy collectors and superintendents, or chiefs of divisions of bureaus.

Some interesting figures are given by Mr. Marr, the First Assistant Postmaster General, in his annual report. The whole number of postoffices in the United States is 50,017, but of these only 2,323, or between 4 and 5 in a hundred are filled by the appointment of the President. The remaining 47,694 are filled by the Postmaster General—a fact which gives an enormous power to the head of the department. It appears that the appointments made last year were about 1 in 4 of the total number of offices, or 11,953. Of these, however, 3,414 were for new offices, leaving 8,439, or less than 1 in 6, of changes. Mr. Marr recommends very strongly the extension of the free delivery system to places having 10,000 inhabitants and yielding $10,000 annual postal revenue. He also urges the consolidation of small offices close to each other so as to give the community served by all together the advantage of the free delivery. There is no doubt that, save in very small places—and the minimum limit of 10,000 population is not too low—the free delivery is not only a great convenience to the public, but is an actual saving in the long run to the department.

Democrats, as a rule, do not bother themselves about the politics of clergymen, provided they steer clear of controversy on the subject in the pulpit. With the Republicans it seems different. A Congregational clergyman in Dubuque, Iowa, has been asked to resign because he voted for Cleveland, and in New Haven, Conn., Dr. Thomas R. Bacon has resigned his charge because of the offense taken by his congregation at his vote in the same honest direction. On no occasion did Dr. Bacon express political views in his pulpit, but out of his pulpit he declared that his position as a minister in no way deprived him of his right as a citizen or relieved him of his political duties. This was not pleasing doctrine to certain party managers, within as well as outside of his own church, and influences were brought to bear upon the congregation from outside sources; hence the resignation. It is only another illustration of Yankee intolerance, who, as a rule, are very liberal when they have their own way.

The largest cattle ranch in the United States under one management is that of Capt. Richard King, of Texas. It comprises upward of 800,000 acres, all under fence, and nearly 200,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep. This ranch has been eagerly sought by English, French and Dutch capitalists, but the successful competitor is the United States Land and Investment Company of New York City, who have just concluded a purchase at $6,500,000 for the entire property. The company anticipate an annual income of nearly $1,500,000 from this source, as the increase of cattle is about 85 per cent. As an indication of a more settled condition of financial affairs, the manager says that the company's first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds are being rapidly sought at 105 and interest, and that the feeling now shown by American capitalists in this class of investment property is growing daily.

To a committee of New York business men who paid a congratulatory visit to Governor Clevelnd on Saturday, and tendered him an escort to Washingtan, the President-elect responded as follows:

> He thanked them and the business men of the country, whom they represented, for their support during the recent election and also for their offers of an escort on the occasion of his inauguration. He considered that the office to which he was elected should be administered on business principles, and he should try to so administer it. As for the escort, he could not say anything definite at this time. He had proposed to go on to Washington as any man could go, without fuss or parade. He knew, however, that there was as much false pride in refusing courtesies as in accepting them, and therefore would say nothing certain, but would communicate further with the committee at a future time.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Cleveland's after election declarations grow brighter and brighter, and more assuring as read in contrast with Blaine's Augusta speech, which grows darker and more malignant. It was reserved for Blaine to emphasize the victory.

Randolph Tucker, the Virginia Democratic Congressman, has just been selected by the widow of the late President Garfield as trustee for her minor children. Perhaps Mr. Blaine will see in this additional encouragement for his treasonable warfare upon the peaceful citizens of the South.

> Two years ago Cleveland carried New York by 192,000 majority. Now he loses it by 40,681, but carries it by a plurality of 1,149, counting the highest vote cast for Electors. If votes are the measure of popularity, therefore, he has lost in two years 232,861.—*Cincinnati Commercial, crazy.*

What a lie. Cleveland, instead of losing on his Gubernatorial vote, had for President **27,836** votes more than he had for Governor.

The accustomed foresight of the friends of Mr. Cameron was felt in the nomination of members of the State Legislature in this State, who were friends of that gentleman for U. S. Senator. This gave plenty of time for the Republican party to attend to the nominee for President without mixing it up with the Senatorship. It is confidently asserted by the Stalwart leaders that there will not be ten votes against Cameron in the Legislative caucus.

Michigan on a total vote exceeding 404,000, gives Blaine a plurality of but 2,946. In 1880, on a total vote of 352,000 Garfield had a plurality of 53,890. Quoth the New York *Times*:

> Mr. Blaine told his friends in Augusta Tuesday evening that the Republican banner was borne "loftily" from the foothills of the Alleghenies to the Pacific, except in one State. The reduction of Garfield's majority of 78,000 to 18,000 in Iowa, of 20,000 to 9,000 in Wisconsin, of 40,000 to 25,000 in Illinois, and of 53,000 to less than 3,000 in Michigan seems to indicate that it dropped and trailed a little in spots. That is accounted for, in part, by the fact that his name was on it, and not because it was the banner of the Republican party.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, says: "As a Democratic Senate allowed President Hayes to shape his own policy, so in the case of President Cleveland a Republican Senate will not in any factious manner oppose his directing his own administration." Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has expressed himself in this matter in language almost if not quite as conservative as that employed by Mr. Hoar. The construction put on Senator Cameron's words has been disavowed by authority, and Republican Senators generally talk with moderation so far as they talk at all.

The complexion of the Pennsylvania Legislature is as follow: Senate, 31 Republicans and 19 Democrats; House of Representatives, 141 Republicans, 60 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 92. That is large enough to make Senator Cameron feel comfortable. A narrow majority, such as would have resulted from a fair apportionment, would have been attended with difficulties. Gov. Pattison's vetoes will probably stand, at the coming session, for although the Republicans have two-thirds of the Assembly, they lack three votes of that number in the House.

The hurried visit made by the Congressional Committee to this city, in relation to the advantages offered for a national foundry, convinced the members of two facts, that the cost of manufacturing cannon by the use of natural gas left us without a competitor, and the value of the material used was not exceeded by any point in the United States. If their convictions have any weight in Congress in determining this question, we have no doubt it will locate the plant in this city. It will become the duty of our prominent citizens to press this matter upon the attention of Congress during the present session.

Considering the magnificent achievements of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* in the way of losing money for its friends by that same old coon as the appropriate signpost of spurious election news, not many persons will lose sleep of nights by its exclusive news that in their first meeting at Albany, on Friday, since election, Gov. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks had a tremendous wrangle, each insulting the other. This sort of silly twaddle, a falsehood so transparent a child could pick it to pieces, may console those who bet on the *Gazette's* fabricated election news, but sensible people know precisely what weight to give it.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, makes proclamation that the Democrats will not try to abolish the unrighteous and unconstitutional system of Deputy Marshals at the polls, for the very obvious reason that "the Deputy Marshals will hereafter be Democrats." We don't believe in this doctrine. The Deputy Marshal unfairness is precisely one of the abuses the Democratic party is pledged to reform, but in this we suppose we will have the opposition of such papers as the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which has always maintained partisan deputies were a necessity, according to the law that makes right.

More Expense On Our County.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Is it true that the new Criminal Court room in the new county building on Diamond street, below Ross street, in our city, will have to be abandoned on account of being so close to the railroad, and the great noise of passing trains? Was not this great noise there *before* this court room at great expense was fitted up? Is it true that more expense will be put upon our county to make another Criminal Court room, over the Common Pleas Court rooms, in the old University building, corner of Grant and Ross streets, city? If true, won't the noise incident to the Criminal Court disturb the Common Pleas, Orphans' and Supreme Courts when sitting in that building? The halls of the University building are too small to accommodate crowds, and are the walls of that building solid enough for further weight? is another question, considering the cracks in the front entrance hall on Diamond street. But what's the use of —— ——. OYEZ!

The Vote of Pennsylvania.

There are some curious features about the official vote of Pennsylvania when carefully analyzed, which the Philadelphia *Times* points out. The following is the aggregate vote for President in 1880 and in 1884:

1880.		1884.	
Garfield	444,704	Blaine	473,804
Hancock	407,428	Cleveland	392,785
Garfield's maj	37,276	Blaine's maj	81,019

The increase of the Republican and decrease of the Democratic vote are as follows:

REP. VOTE.		DEM. VOTE.	
1884	473,804	1880	407,428
1880	444,704	1884	392,785
Rep. increase	29,100	Dem. decrease	14,643

The total vote cast for President is evidently far short of the actual vote of the State, as the following totals of the last three elections clearly show:

1876	758,957	1884	899,328
1880	874,730		

The increase of 1880 over what was regarded as the full vote of 1876, was 125,773, while the increase of 1884 over the vote of 1880 is only 24,598. It must be obvious to all that not less than 50,000, and probably nearly as many more, voters in Pennsylvania refused to vote at all.

Another curious feature of the Pennsylvania returns is that while Blaine's vote is 29,100 more than Garfield's and Cleveland's vote 14,643 less than Hancock's, Blaine falls several thousand behind his ticket, as is shown by the following comparative vote for President and Congressman-at-Large:

PRESIDENT.		CONGRESS-AT-LARGE.	
Blaine	473,804	Osborne	476,260
Cleveland	392,785	Davis	401,042
Blaine's maj	81,019	Osborne's maj.	75,218

Blaine's majority is 5,801 more than the majority for General Osborne, Republican Congressman-at-Large; but Osborne received 2,456 more votes than Blaine received, and General Davis, Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, received 8,257 more votes than Cleveland received. It is evident from these figures that Blaine received a large Democratic vote that adhered to General Davis and the other Democratic candidates, and that Blaine lost a large Republican vote. With Davis leading Cleveland 8,257 votes, it is fair to assume that part of that vote went to Blaine, and with Osborne leading Blaine 2,456, the gap in the Republican vote for Blaine becomes apparent.

So far as the Democrats were concerned, the *Times* continues, the contest in Pennsylvania went for Blaine by default, but it will startle the Republicans who are justly proud of Blaine's immense majority in his native State when they look the cold figures in the face and learn that, with all his Democratic following, he is 2,456 votes below the Republican State ticket.

◆

Eleven hundred Italians left New York for Italy on Saturday on the steamship Britannia. They were nearly all laborers, who had been employed in the cheapest kind of work. The most of them came from the country, but there were many from the Italian colonies in New York City. Most of the men looked happy and contented. They had saved a snug sum of money, and were going home, where living is cheaper. Thaon di Revel of the Italian Consulate said that a great many poor Italians go back to Italy every fall. "Some go back to stay," he said, "but many who can get no work here in winter go home until spring and then return to this country. Their passage costs only about $28, and as most of them live in Southern Italy, where the cost of living is merely nominal, they find it cheaper than to remain here, especially as they do not like cold weather. They are thrifty people, and with $2,000 they can buy a farm of ten acres and a house in Southern Italy and raise enough to support themselves and families. They can live as well there for 25 cents a day as they can here for $2. If a man does not care about farming and wishes to live away from the agricultural districts he can hire a small place near any of the smaller towns for $1 a month. It is only the laboring people who care about returning. The clerk, merchant, or storekeeper seldom leaves this country."

◆

The still-continued and cruel abuse of Dr. Burchard by the Republican press throughout the country now culminates in the malignant assertion that he is an own cousin to R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, and against this calumny even Burchard himself should protest. The slander starts from a supposed similarity in names, but the divine who headed the column of clergymen received with such satisfaction by Blaine is Burchard, whereas the Ohio hen-raiser's middle name is Birchard. It's the difference between "u" and "i," and Hayes can say to Burchard, "You slaughtered Blaine, I didn't—as Macbeth puts it to bloody Banquo, "Thou canst not say 'I' did it."

◆

A slobbery press writer mentions the touching fact that James G. Blaine made about $65,000 off the first volume of his "Twenty Years on the Make" and that he gave $50,000 of this product of his sweet brain to the campaign fund of the historic party that freed the slave. This sounds poetic and pathetic. Mr. Blaine simply invested $50,000 in a promising scheme whereby he expected to win $200,000 as a salary for filling the office of President, together with the perquisites and trimmings thereunto appertaining. In the plain language of the street, he "slipped up."

A Man Who Lost a Farm on Blaine.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

David Eastman, of Harlem, Ill., will lose his farm and home in consequence of the election of Cleveland. Some months before election day he offered to put up his farm in Harlem against $5,000, betting that Blaine would be elected. A Belvidere man took him up and the papers were drawn up and the wager made. Eastman, who is inclined to occasionally imbibe, related all the facts of the case to Rockford parties the other day and stated further that the day after the election, when all looked bright for Blaine, the other man offered him $4,000 to withdraw the wager and he (Eastman) refused.

(For The Pittsburgh Post.)

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, you are lucky,
Say whatever people will;
Prove as well, that you are plucky
That you have decision will.
Neither stubborn, mean nor slavish
But a mind by thought matured;
Open, honest, nothing knavish,
And your future is secured.

None have so far been elected,
Who had better chance to show,
That their will should be respected,
Who the seeds of peace would sow.
You can make us by your actions,
(What we now are, but in name),
Brothers, no more snarling factions
Reunited, all the same.

Let the baneful line, pernicious,
That divides the black and white,
By thy work and acts propitious,
Be forever hurled from sight.
Let the North and South, each yielding
What in honor men may ask;
Give the East and West the wielding
Of the right to end the task.

Let our earnest competition,
To conciliate the land;
Be the great and sole ambition
Of our patriotic band.
Let our rivalry be ended,
Our suspicions laid to rest;
And our aspirations blended,
That the people may be blest.

Novus Homo, *An Old Republican.*

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

John E. Owens, comedian, is passing the winter at Charleston, S. C.

Representative Randall and family have gone to Washington.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* is now talking of "Acting President Arthur."

Miss Florence Marryatt has gone to Canada to give dramatic recitals in the towns.

The late Mrs. Julia A. Gallup, of Plainfield, Conn., left $135,000 to various charities.

Senator Gorman will be given a complimentary banquet by the business men of Baltimore on December 3.

Sam Patch, the foolhardly fellow who made a famous leap to death, is to have a monument at Rochester, N. Y.

The Russian banker, Stieglitz, who lately died, left six million roubles ($4,620,000) to Mme. Sophie Menter, the Bavarian pianist.

Senators Edmunds, Morrill, Sherman Morgan, Jones, Beck, Vance, Conger, Garland and Angus Cameron have arrived in Washington for the winter.

Mr. Harnisch's colossal statue of John C. Calhoun is now in the plaster mold at the Harnish workshop in Rome and ready for casting in bronze.

Mr. Gladstone, according th the Yorkshire *Post*, will not seek re-election to the new Parliament, but will accept a peerage after the passage of the franchise bill.

Ex-Senator David Davis gives this weighty opinion: "I believe that Cleveland will make a good President and the country continue on its prosperous career."

Miss Kate Field, in her new lecture, goes for the Salt Lake saints vigorously thus: "The whole Mormon territory might be fittingly roofed over as an insane asylum."

Chauncey M. Depew said to an interviewer in New York the other day: "I saw the Blarney stone, but did not kiss it. No one ever did kiss it except Sir Walter Scott, and he had to get a derrick."

People who are attending to President Arthur's future have now arranged that early in March he shall cross the ocean to Europe, about the time when Blaine and his mate, Butler, are nearing the headwaters of Salt river.

It will be noted that sensible Miss Fortescue, in her suit against Garmoyle, takes a business view of things and simply claims damages for a "broken contract," with no sentimental twaddle about a broken heart or an impaired digestion.

The Boston *Record* says of the new United States Senator from Rhode Island: "Mr. Sheffield's great learning and eloquence have been so long employed in magnifying Rhode Island, that be has come to believe firmly that the little State is as large as Texas."

David B. Hill, of Elmira, who will become Governor of New York upon the resignation of Cleveland, is a politician of the Tilden school, who won his spurs in State politics by undertaking the task of beating McGuire, the canal ring Speaker of the Assembly, in Chemung county.

Senator Mahone hereafter will have the seat in the United States Senate chamber so long occupied by the late Senator Anthony. After the 4th of March Senator Vest will take the seat now held by Mr. Pendleton and Senator Camden will take the one to be vacated by Mr. Slater, of Oregon

Mr. La Follette, of the Madison, Wis., district, will be the youngest member of the Forty-ninth Congress. La Follette has been out of college but five years. He is twenty-eight-years old and has been District Attorney of Dane county for two years. He is a spare, boyish-looking fellow, below medium height. He gained local note by success with an oration on Iago and in several intercollegiate contests by speaking. His aptitude for speaking and goodfellowship among the young men gained him his nomination, which was a happy escape for the Republicans from a feud between rival leaders.

Habit of Lobbyists.

(Cor. Inter Ocean.)

The late Gen. Henry D. Foster, of Pennsylvania, was one of the ablest lawyers in our State, a man of singular unselfishness and perfect purity of character, in every way lovable and greatly beloved.

While a member of the Legislature a prominent old gentleman familiarly known as "Jimmy," who made a business of attending the sessions, came into the General's room, and in the course of conversation about a bill in the House, remarked: "General, there is money in that bill, and you may as well get some of it. I can get you $500 for voting for it." The General, knowing that moral indignation would be wasted, and also that the offer, from Jimmy's standpoint, was made in pure friendship, simply said: "You ought not to talk to me in that way, and since you say they are using money to pass the bill I shall vote against it."

"All right," said Jimmy, "the other side are using money, too, and I can get you $500 from them."

Then the General was angry, and he said: "If both sides are using money I won't vote on the bill at all."

"That's better still," said Jimmy; "I'll get you $1,000 for not voting either way."

The General did not tell me how the interview ended, but it appeared to me that the only escape from the dilemma was to resign and go home. It was evident that the General's vote might have been sold to anyone simple enough to purchase it without his knowing anything about the matter.

ANSWERING MR. BLAINE.

Southern Colored Republican Leaders on Blaine's Reckless Slanders.

(Interview of W. A. Pledger, colored Chairman of the Georgia Republican State Committee.)

I believe that Cleveland's administration will be characterized by such conservatism as will make it one of the most successful in the history of our Presidents. In this view I have with me many of the most prominent colored Republicans throughout the South. We made every effort to elect Mr. Blaine because he was the candidate of the Republican party, and the colored people have always voted with that party. Since his defeat our people have been more than gratified at the course of our white Democratic friends. Nothing but the kindest words have been spoken for us. We recognize the fact that the white Democrats of the South are those among whom our fortunes are cast. I can safely say, in speaking for myself and 7,000,000 colored people of the South, that if Governor Cleveland's administration carries out only half of the promises which have been made before the next election the colored vote will be equally divided between the two parties. There is no reason why the colored vote should be solidly Republican. There is every reason why it may become largely Democratic. I number among my friends many of the most prominent Democrats of the State, and their kind expressions toward our race when harshness might have been expected assures me that among them are to be found the true friends of the colored man. This silly sensation about negroes being put back into slavery has, I am sorry to say, been spread among the colored people. They now find that they have been imposed on and they have already become thoroughly reconciled to the election of the Democratic ticket. It was first stated as a mere joke, but was looked upon by the more fearful in a serious light. We believe that the administration of Governor Cleveland will be a good one.

(From interview with ex-Governor Pinchback, colored, Collector of New Orleans.)

The condition of the colored people cannot be changed, or affected in the least degree by a mere change of administration. I voted for Mr. Blaine, and there is no doubt that my personal interest and the interest of many of my friends and acquaintances would have been best subserved by his election. Nevertheless, in my opinion, the success of Governor Cleveland will do more to destroy race prejudice than ten thousand civil rights' bills. I think the election of Mr. Cleveland will result finally in a political revolution in the South, which will completely destroy the color line. New parties will be formed, composed of both races, in which each member will be equal.

THE PRESIDENT'S SISTERS.

Who Will Probably Grace the White House.

A representative of the New York *World*, learning that a sister of President-elect Cleveland was residing in Toledo, called upon her to find out, if possible, who would have charge of affairs at the White House during his administration. The Governor's sister is Mrs. Bacon, the wife of Mr. D. R. Bacon, a thriving architect. She is a fine looking lady, of quiet demeanor, and a most entertaining conversationalist, as the interview proved. Mrs. Bacon was shown a copy of the *World*, in which it was stated that her sister, Mrs. Hoyt, would probably manage the President's household. After carefully reading the entire article, she said:

"The statement is premature. Nothing has been decided as yet."

"Mrs. Hoyt was with your brother in Albany?"

"Yes; most of the time. While her sons were in the West she gave up housekeeping and went to Albany. For several months at a time she kept house for Grover during the season. She cannot leave her family to go with him to Washington."

"Who will be likely to go with him?"

"I think my sister Elizabeth will have charge of the household; but, as I said before, nothing has been decided on yet. She is unmarried, and has no ties to bind her at home. Her place will be with Grover. She is a maiden lady between thirty-five and forty, is very accomplished, having been engaged for several years delivering lectures on history before educational institutions, so you can see she is well informed. I think it is safe to say she will go to Washington with my brother."

"But yourself?"

"I have a family of three little girls, whom I would not wish to bring up amid such scenes. I intend to go to the inauguration of my brother and will probably remain several months until everything is settled down."

"How many sisters have you?"

"Five. One of them is in Ceylon; the rest are in this country. All are married and have families except Elizabeth."

"Are any of your sisters socially inclined?"

"No, indeed, we are not. All are like myself, perfectly contented with our quiet home life, and happy in the enjoyment of our families. Our father gave us all the best education in his power, and we had little time to devote to society in our youth."

A New Rose Rich and Rare.

(New York Evening Post.)

The Bennett rose, as it is called in Philadelphia, is attracting a great deal of attention, as it is to be sold next March for the first time. This rose is considered the finest crimson rose that is a continuous bloomer. The bud resembles somewhat the well-known white Niphetos. It has a rich lemon odor, entirely new. So far the flowers of this rose have only been sold with short stems, because the owners, not yet offering it for sale, could not cut the buds with long stems, as then they would have been purchased by florists and slips used to make plants. The owner of the Bennett rose has kept his greenhouses locked and guarded by watchmen to prevent the cuttings of plants being stolen. Some $7,000 has already been paid for the stock and the owner is under bonds not to sell a plant of it until March, 1885. This person, however, not being a practical florist, is likely to fail in the propagation of it and some other man in the trade will, in all probability, reap the harvest.

A Boom in Landscape.

(Los Angeles Herald.)

Just before the rain of Sunday, when the clouds hung low on the Sierre Madre and the air was heavily charged with vapor, there was a rare sight in Crescent. The Sierra was hidden from view, and the upper side of La Canada, by the refraction of light, seemed lifted up about 6,000 feet, occupying the topmost height of the mountains. The ranche of Colonel T. S. Hall was most conspicuously exalted. His eucalyptus trees appeared to be in the very skies, while neighbors along the upper Mesa were also elevated to a strange, weird, and fantastic height. The spectacle continued for nearly two hours, when it slowly faded away and the landscape settled down again, apparently about 6,000 feet, to its normal condition.

Accordeons, Band Instruments

100 Accordeons offered at actual cost price at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, No. 506 Wood street, Pittsburgh, to make room for their large stock of holiday goods consisting of Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Aurophones, Music Boxes and everything in the musical line. Headquarters for Slater-Distin's celebrated Cornets and Horns. Prices low. Catalogues free.

◆

—Mrs. Kiff—"Dearie, forgot the eggs again, did you?" Mr. Kiff—"No eggs in town." Mrs. Kiff—"My, me! why is that?" Mr. Kiff—"Don't know, unless it's because the Democrats have all the roosters." Mrs. Kiff—"O my! do roosters lay eggs?" Mr. Kiff—"Naw, but they like to be around."

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Premier Gladstone's New Financial Propositions.

An Envoy to be Sent to the Several Courts to Urge Their Support.

England as a Mediator Between France and China.

Its Efforts Likely to Prove Successful—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, November 25.—The new Egyptain financial proposals were sent to the Powers interested to-night. X. Goschen, once English Special Commissioner to Constantinople, assisted Gladstone and Granville to draw up the scheme. Gladstone, at the outset, favored the adoption of Lord Northbrook's propositions, which were submitted to the ministers soon after his return from Egypt, but the opposition shown thereto by one section of the cabinet, which threatened the disruption of the ministry, caused their rejection. The scheme which has been adopted by the cabinet, insists upon the reduction of the interest on the debt, publique, and the interest upon the shares of the Suez Canal held by English stockholders. Gladstone has requested Goschen to go as a special envoy to the governments at Paris, Berlin and Viena, to support the measures at those courts.

The *Morning Post* states that the cabinet proposals for the settlement of the Egyptian debt are, first, the offer to raise a loan of five million pounds sterling to be guaranteed by England. Second, the issue of five million pounds preferred stock, with Egyptian security. Third, the reduction of the interest on the debt publique to one-half per cent. The *Post* believes the scheme will be acceptable to English bond holders, but its acceptance by the powers is very doubtful.

THE MAHDI'S MOVEMENTS.

DONGOLA, November 25.—Spies report that the forces of the Mahdi are encamped around Khartoum to the number of between 15,000 and 20,000 men. Cattle and native produce are still procurable for a long distance south of Dongola. General Wolseley made an inspection of Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart's mounted infantry previous to their advance to Handak, and expressed himself as much pleased with their excellent appearance.

Several traders state that General Gordon has permitted the the aged people to leave Khartoum. They prefer to join the village trbes. The Mahdi's followers are menacing all the caravan routes, frequently debouching to the river near Debbah, and preventing supplies of cattle and camels from reaching Khartoum. General Gordon has repeatedly repulsed the attacks of the rebels in their strenuous efforts to capture Omdermum on the opposite side of the river.

PREMIER FERRY DEFENDED.

PARIS, November 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the debate was resumed upon the Tonquin Credit bill. Freippel in an address defending the course of the Government and advocating Colonial expansion, said it behooved France, as a great maritime and civilized power, to possess colonies. He contended that the conquest of Torquin was worth the sacrifice it demanded. Anatol 'd Laforge opposed the bill and declared the Chinese question unworthy of the sacrifice of a single French soldier. He considered the Colonial policy of the Government as being out of the question, while the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were in he hands of foreigners. Granet and others pressed the Government to make clear statements of its intention with regard to the Chinese question. The debate was adjourned the bill until to-morrow.

A DUKE'S WINDFALL.

VIENNA, November 25.—An iron safe in the late Duke of Brunswick's villa at Heitzing, which was bequeathed to the Duke of Cumberland, was supposed to be empty. An investigation, however, revealed that, far from being empty, it contained coin and paper money to the value of $500,000.

The *North German Gazette* says: The Duke of Cumberland will continue to be a determined adversary of the Emperor and the Empire in view of his intimate relations with the Center party. The Government cannot consent to make Brunswick the headquarters of a Guelph policy, or sacrifice the peace of forty-five million people to the particular interest of any house however, ancient or distinguished.

COLERIDGE ATTACKED.

LONDON, November 25.—The *World*, Edmund Yates' paper, severely attacks Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in connection with the recent litigation. It says: "The only motherless daughter of an upright and eloquent Judge, to whose lips the holiest sentiments spring from a guileless and chivalrous heart, was on board wages at her father's house, on the same footing as a scullery wench." The *World* tells a distressing tale of parsimony, meanness and cruelty in the Judge's household.

CHINA AGGRESSIVE.

LONDON, November 25.—The *Times'* Shanghai special says the action of the French has driven China to reopen the Tonquin question, and it is asserted she will ask for English mediation. The Secretaries of Prince Li Hun Chang assert they saw Captain Fournier, who negotiated the Tien Tsin treaty for France, make erasures in the treaty.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

PARIS, November 25.—The anarchist papers are making violent attacks on the Government. It is consided significant that committees of the anarchist party held meetings yesterday at a dram shop in the Rue Cequilliers. The *Matin* says: Ibrahim, the former Secretary of Ismail Pasha, has been expelled from France for mixing with political intrigues.

A Youthful Murderer's Sentence.

NEW YORK, November 25.—The jury in the case of Migul Chacon, a Cuban negro cigar maker, brought in a verdict this evening, after four hours' deliberation, of murder in the first degree. Chacon had been living with Mrs. Maria Williams (colored), at West Twenty-seventh street, for eight months, when, June 20, the woman's husband, Monroe Williams, who had deserted his wife, returned to her. Chacon tried to induce the woman to remain with him, but she refused. In the dispute that followed about the payment for some furniture Chacon had bought for the house, the prisoner fired three pistol shots, and both Williams and his wife were killed. Chacon was but twenty years old.

NO MEDICINE is half so good for a great variety of family complaints as Ayer's Pills. They are easy to take, effective to cure, and are cheap and handy.

THE WEST VIRGINIA PLAGUE.

A Prominent Preacher Portrays Its Horrors—Blaming Mulhattan.

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 25.—The following is from a well-known preacher in Southwest Virginia: "Latest advices concerning the epidemic in Wise, Lee, Dickinson and Buchanan counties are heart-rending. On Guest river, Wise county, within a radius of four miles, are thirty cases of the disease. In one instance the father, mother and six children died. Many persons die for want of attention. Business is suspended, all being concerned with the dead and dying. Six persons were buried in one graveyard in one day. The disease is assuming a milder form in some localities. Not less than 175 of the best citizens of Wise county alone have died. During the last few days the disease has made its appearance in Lee county, and several deaths have occurred. A more worthy people never called more loudly for relief than these. They need nurses, medicine and a committee of intelligent physicians to diagnose the disease and stop its terrible march.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—The *Times* publishes an interview with a friend of Joe Mulhattan this afternoon, saying that the reported dread scourge in West Virginia and Kentucky emanates from Mulhattan, who is now in the South. Mulhattan is said to have spoken of the scheme before he left Louisville. Several people have died in Eastern Kentucky from some species of dysentery, but the county papers and correspondents do not record any disease of the character of the reported scourge.

KNOWN FOR TWO CENTURIES.

Lake Mistassini Reported to Have Recently Been Discovered.

DETROIT, November 25.—The Detroit *Evening News* to-day says that the Lake Mistassini, recently discovered by F. M. Bignell, of Quebec, in an exploring expedition to British America, has been known for upwards of two centuries. The Jesuit relations for 1672 contain a letter from Pere Charles Albanel to his superior in France, in which he describes the Lake Mistassini at length in much the same terms as those used by Mr. Bignell. The rocky bottom of the lake and the islands it contained are dwelt on, and the size is said to be "so great as to require twenty days with a favorable wind to make the circuit of it." In another relation the inhabitants of the region are described, and in still another notice is made of an expedition of Iroquois to savages who dwelt by the lake for commercial purposes, this latter visit having been recorded in 1643.

ENOCH ARDEN REVERSED.

Why a Brooklyn Woman Wants a Decree of Divorce Set Aside.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Laura McGlenn and William W. Houghton were married in Brooklyn in July, 1855, and went to Mobile to reside. Four months afterward Mrs. Houghton left her husband and returned to this city. She charged him with ill-treatment. In about a year the couple became reconciled, but in 1865 the wife again deserted, making the same complaint. Houghton subsequently entered the Confederate army and was later reported to have been killed, Mrs. Houghton believed this until May last, when she learned that her husband was then living in Mobile with another woman who claimed to be his wife. Mrs. Houghton went to Mobile and caused Houghton's arrest. He claimed to have been divorced from her, and produced a decree purporting to have been granted by the Supreme Court of this county, in March, 1866, giving him a divorce from Rose Ann Houghton. Mrs. Houghton now asks that the decree be set aside as fraudulent, on the grounds that it had been granted under a false name and that the testimony affecting her fidelity was untrue. Houghton has been ordered to show cause, on the 12th proximo, why the divorce should not be set aside.

PRESIDENT JEWETT'S SUCCESSOR.

John King Elected President of the Erie Yesterday.

NEW YORK, November 25.—At the annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the New York, Lake Erie and Western road to-day, D. Ogden Mills was chosen Chairman. At noon the polls were declared open and the election proceeded. There was no contest whatever, the only ticket for directors being John King, Wm. White Wright, J. G. McCullough, J. Ogden Mills, Wm. A. Wheelock, James A. Raynor, W. B. Dinsmore, Wm. Libbey, George M. Groves, Wm. L. Strong, J. Lowber Welsh, George W. Quintard, Courtlandt Parker, James W. Goodwin. Wm. N. Gilchrist and Jacob Hays.

The new Board met at 3 o'clock and organized by the election of the following officers: President, John King; Vice President, E. S. Bower; Treasurer, Chas. G. Lincoln, Secretary, W. R. McDonough. Bird W. Spencer resigned as Treasurer and Chas. G. Barber as assistant to the president. After the meeting, J. G. McCullough said, in conversation, that the keynote of the reorganized management would be "reform." Salaries would be reduced, beginning in the general offices, where the cut would be from 25 to 30 per cent. Other departments would follow. No sweeping discharges were contemplated. The United States Express Company will stay on the road.

A Supreme Court Case.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 25.—George Shiras, Jr., and Congressman Boyle are here to argue the case of Wm. Britton vs. J. R. Thornton, which will probably come up in the Supreme Court to-morrow. This case involves the title to three hundred acres of land near Bridgeport, Fayette county, and was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburgh in 1881, the jury, rendering a verdict for Thornton. Thereupon Britton took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Genuine Presents.

Red, White, Pearl, Blue or Gold Colored Doll Shoes, will be given to my customers that will buy Boots or Shoes to the value of $3 00 or more at

G. D. SIMEN'S,

26-28&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

—If Mr. Evarts should be elected to the Senate he will doubtless direct one of his longest sentences—if one of them can possibly be longer than another—to urging upon his fellow-legislators the high importance of taking the American eagle down from the trade dollar.

Free! Free!

30 dozen pairs Doll Shoes in all colors will be given away in the next four weeks to all buyers of Boots and Shoes to the value of $3 or more, at

G. D. SIMENS,

26 28&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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GOING HOME.

Vice President Hendricks En Route to Indiana.

He Talks Fluently on the Change of Government.

General Logan Also Honors the Smoky City.

He Is Sublimely Silent on All Things Political.

(From the Daily Post of Wednesday.)

Vice President-elect Hendricks passed through the city this morning, en route to his home from New York. He was accompanied by his wife. His train was over two hours late. He was sleeping when he arrived at Union Station. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing an audience with the distinguished statesman. After the porter had been induced to disturb the gentleman, he climbed from his bunk smiling from ear to ear.

"Excuse me, boys," he began as he walked up the aisle in his long white night robe. "I'm not dressed to receive company, but the circumstances alter the case." After a lively handshake with the press representatives, he said in response to an inquiry:

"The rumor of a quarrel between Governor Cleveland and myself is entirely without foundation. The feeling existing between us is of the pleasantest character I met the President-elect during my visit in the East, and we spent several pleasant hours together."

"Governor, what effect will the change of administration have on the county at large?"

"The effect I believe will scarcely be noticeable, for a time at least. The business interests will not be disturbed and the change I feel confident will be for the better. Of course there will be a slight change in the tariff, but the matter will be handled with the greatest care, and the country will not suffer. The Democratic party will move with the greatest caution and every step will be guided by the light of past experience. The country is now suffering from good Government badly administered and of course, the Democrats will attempt to remedy this. The reform necessary in tariff will be made, but the country need have no fears of a radical or injurious change. I suppose, however, the people of this country are aware of this fact."

"Governor," began the reporter, "General Logan, who passed East a few hours ago, requested us to extend to you his hearty congratulations."

"Did General Logan do that?" laughingly inquired Mr. Hendricks. His voice betokened surprise. "Well," he concluded, "that is very kind on the part of the General." At this juncture the car in which the gentleman and his wife were located was shifted to a western train and was soon en route to the West.

THE LATE LAMENTED.

HE PASSES EAST BUT REFUSES TO TALK ON POLITICS.

General John A. Logan, the late Republican candidate for Vice President, passed through the city last evening on his way East. He remains in New York for a short time, and will go from there to Washington. He will attend the opening of Congress. The General ate supper at the Union Depot restaurant last evening He was dressed in a suit of plain black and wore a stovepipe hat. His overcoat, short and ill-fitting about the shoulders, revealed a portion of the Prince Albert skirts of his under coat. He looked ten years older than when he last passed through this city on his way West. His face wore an air of sadness, his eyes had a vacant look and great furrows were noticeable in his flabby cheeks. His hair, long, dark and coarse, bore evidence of carelessness in its arrangement. It hung in great mats down over a wilted and disarranged collar. His jet black and grotesque mustache was capering about in the air like an uncultured appendage to which little thought had been given and much less care. Gaunt, rugged and disconsolate he stood in the door of the restaurant, looking more like the hero of a wild Western romance who had just left a ranch and was on his way to see the sights in the East than the boon companion of "Our Jim," and the defeated candidate for the place now held by Hendricks.

After the usual greetings were exchanged, a POST representative asked the General what effect he thought a change of administration would have on the country. "My dear boy," he began in reply, "you must not be offended if I refuse to answer all questions of a political nature."

As the General qualified his admonition with an "if," the reporter took chances on asking him what caused the defeat of the Republican party. The gentleman from Illinois looked down apparently to see if his shoes were in good trim for a run. Then he looked upward and cast furtive glances at the ceiling, but never uttered a word. "I can not talk on these subjects," muttered the Black Eagle, as he turned on his heel toward the exit door of the depot, and nervously commenced to polish the silver head of a bamboo cane with a white linen handkerchief.

"How do you stand yourself in Illinois?" was asked.

"I always prefer not to speak of myself," pertly answered the tourist. He was next interrogated as to the rumor about the Senate refusing to confirm Cleveland's appointments. "I know nothing of the matter," quoth he, beginning to converse moro freely.

"Did you not feel satisfied, General, from observations on your trip in the Western States during the campaign that the fences were down and that you were likely to get left?"

"I have nothing at all to say," was the answer, which came in a low guttural sound.

"Don't you think, General, that Blaine's nodding plumes frightened the animals out there and drove them into new pastures?"

"I must repeat that I have nothing to say."

"Do you think Gail Hamilton's editorials in the New York *Tribune* in 1880 had any effect in the canvass just closed?"

"I would rather say nothing at this time."

"Did you get the regular vote down in Egypt, Ill?"

"My dear sir, I have nothing to say."

"Do you think Gail Hamilton will give her views of the late unpleasantness to the readers of the *Tribune*?"

"You will please excuse me; I will not be forced into an interview."

"Have you any Senatorial prospects, General?"

"I have absolutely nothing to say, sir."

"Do you think the Board of Canvassers in the Eighteenth ward of Chicago will go back of the returns?"

"I have repeatedly said that I will not talk politics for publication."

"Do you think, General, that it would be right to go back of the returns?"

"I do not think anything about it."

"Do you think the returns are all in from that ward, General?"

"Be kind enough not to press me for an answer."

"If it can be shown, General, that Brand holds his seat by fraud, and there is a tie, will you then be a candidate for Senator?"

"I have nothing to say, gentlemen."

"General, did you meet the cold wave in the West?"

No answer.

"Don't you think, General, that if Blaine had stayed out of Illinois and you out of Indiana that things would have been moro satisfactory?"

No answer.

"Is a tie vote in the Illinois Legislature a common occurence, General?"

No answer.

"Are you going down to Augusta to see Blaine?"

No answer.

"Good night, General."

Even to this there was no answer, but a low rumbling sound like a profound sigh of relief was heard in the neighborhood.

TERRORIZED BY RODENTS.

Pennsylvania Farm-Houses Taken Possession of by Immense Rats.

TOWANDA, PA., November 24.—A number of years ago a farmer living in Burlington township, this county, received as a present from a friend in England a pair of peculiar rats. They were about one-third larger than the common mouse, and their fur was a dark blue color. The farmer kept them in a large cage, where a large litter of young was born. These scattered over the premises, and in a year not only the farmer's place, but the whole neighborhood was overrun by the rats. All attempts to exterminate them failed until a pair of pet Norway rats belonging to another farmer escaped with a large family of young from their cage. These rats also increased rapidly and commenced at once a warfare against the English pests. In a short time the latter were entirely exterminated. About a year ago farmers in different parts of the township noticed now and then rats of enormous size, and of a breed never before seen in the county, about their premises. They were nearly as large as muskrats, and of a bright gray color. They exhibited very little fear, and at times boldly disputed possession of barns and outbuildings with their owners. These rats are now swarming the vicinity in immense numbers, and have become a source of much terror and apprehension to the inhabitants. They undermine cellar floors and walls and the foundations of buildings, and have destroyed many cisterns and ruined milkhouses. Many farmers have had to abandon their cellars. Granaries and barns swarm with them day and night. Farmers say that damage to the amount of thousands of dollars has been done by the pests this season. The inhabitants of the neighborhood are so much alarmed by the bold and destructive incursions of these rats that they intend to hold meetings to devise some means to rid the community of them.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The Actual Cost of the Meal Prepared by a Genuine Caterer.

"A nice Thanksgiving dinner will only cost you a trifle," began a prominent Caterer yesterday in answer to a question. "Three or four dollars," he went on, "will purchase the raw material for an elegant dinner for a family of six or seven persons. Of course I mean the raw material."

"Give me your bill of fare for a dinner of that quality and price?"

"Well, we will calculate for a family of seven members." He took from his pocket a pencil and began writing:

Soup	25	Maccaroni	15
Turkey	$1 25	Mince pie	30
Cranberries	20	Ice Cream	60
Potatoes	10	Mixed Fruits	40
Celery	10		
Sweet potatoes	20	Total	$4 50
Rabbit pie	50		

"Now," he went on, "there's a good dinner for seven persons. I have given you retail Diamond market prices. There are two or three dishes there that might easily be dispensed with. Roast beef instead of turkey would not materially change the cost, but the rabbit pie and ice cream if omitted would bring the cost down to $2 95, or within the reach of about every housekeeper."

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

J. J. Aldinger Crushed to Death by a Descending Plunger.

J. J. Aldinger, an employe at the Allegheny Water Works, met with a horrible death Tuesday morning. He had been sent down into the plunger pit to grease and scrape the plunger. It being desired to get the plunger at the center, the engineer sent word for the men to get out of the way. They all obeyed with the exception of Aldinger, whom it is presumed did not hear the warning. The engineer then started the engine, but in a moment afterward was horrified to hear agonized shrieks uttered by the unfortunate man. On rushing to the spot they found that Aldinger's head and shoulders had been caught by the plunger, which weighs twenty or thirty tons. He was mangled beyond recognition. When picked up life was extinct. The remains were taken to the deceased's residence on Rhine street, Spring Hill. He leaves a wife and two children. He was about thirty-two years of age. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

THE OLD INDEPENDENCE BELL

To be Sent From Philadelphia to the New Orleans Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—The Mayor received a communication to-day from Mayor Guillote, of New Orleans, enclosing the ordinance of the New Orleans City Councils, requesting that the old Independence bell be sent to the New Orleans Expostion. Among other things the letter says:

"I am sure that its care and safety will be the anxious thought of all our citizens who, notwithstanding all reports as to their seditious feelings against the unity of the Government, are, without fear of contradiction, as affectionate to the traditions of our country—the real Republic of the world—and are as true believers in the laws and Constitution, in fact as pariotic Americans as their more favored brothers of the North. Your consent to the temporary absence of the reminder of our forefathers' valor to be used in heralding the greatest occasion of our city, will tend greatly to heal the estrangement that has existed between our people for the past twenty years."

Twenty Families in Danger.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Fire broke out early this morning in an old house embracing three buildings, 319 to 323 Bowery, in Taylor's store, which did about $3,000 damage to the property. About twenty families were aroused from their sleep by the cry of fire, unable to escape by stairways, betook themselves to the roof, whence they were rescued by firemen. The people suffered very much from exposure, the night being very cold.

Do You Know a Man

whose wife is troubled with debility, nervousness, liver complaint or rheumatism? Just tell him it is a pity to let the lady suffer that way when Brown's Iron Bitters will relieve her. Mrs. L. B. Edgerly, Dexter, Me., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of debility and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. H. S. McLaughlin, of Scarborough, Me., says the bitters cured her of debility. Mrs. Harding, of Windham Centre, in the same State, says it cured her of dizziness in the head. So it has cured thousands of other ladies.

KILLED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

James Peterson on Trial for the Murder of Theo Dwyer.

The Evidence Adduced Yesterday—Wants Her Rights—Other Interesting Legal Notes.

The trial of James Peterson for the murder of Theodore Dwyer is now in progress in the Criminal Court. The killing of the deceased took place in his own house in the town of Butler, Allegheny county, where James Peterson, John B. Collins, Freeman Anderson, Harry Peterson and the deceased engaged in a drunken spree on the night of September 21, 1884. During the festivities a quarrel arose between Peterson, the prisoner, and Dwyer, during which it is alleged the latter shot and killed Dwyer. The defense claims shots were fired by various parties, and that it was not Peterson who shot Dwyer. The District Attorney and R. C. Johnston, Esq., appear for the Commonwealth and T. M. Marshall and Judge Corbett, of Clarion, for the defense. James Peterson, the prisoner, is a fine looking young man about twenty-five years of age. It is said he was engaged to be married within a few weeks of this sad occurrence.

The first witness called on the part of the Commonwealth was Mrs. Sarah C. Dwyer, widow of the deceased. She said her husband came home about 11:30 the night he was killed with some companions. He entered her bedroom and took a chair and a lamp into an adjoining room, where she heard him and several others drinking and carrying on pretty high. She thought there was going to be a fight and got up and dressed, and went into the kitchen where the men were. While in the act of turning up the lamp, after some of the party had turned it the wrong way and put it out, she heard a shot and heard her husband exclaim, "O! Jim, you've shot me." He then staggered across the floor and fell on a table. He lived only half an hour. She did not know what the quarrel was about, and did not see who fired the shot. She saw three persons outside on the porch, and saw the smoke from the weapon, which came in from the direction of the kitchen door. John Collins was in the room when the shot was fired. Her husband died before medical aid could be obtained.

Drs. Chas. H. and B. Shaffer were the next witnesses. They testified that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot through the left lung.

Mrs. Della Hamilton, wife of the proprietor of a saloon called "The Goose," testified that Dwyer, the two Petersons, Collins and Anderson, were in that place drinking on the night in question, and that they left and went toward Dwyer's house. She did not see them quarreling.

Freeman Anderson was the next witness. He was one of the party at Dwyer's house. The witness stated the party were very hilarious on the way from "The Goose" to Dwyer's, and that both Harry and James Peterson fired their revolvers several times. After the party got to Dwyer's they drank more liquor, and a fiddle was produced which James Peterson played, while some of the others danced. Under the influence of the liquor he drank the witness fell into a doze from which he was waked by a pistol shot. He did not know who fired it or that there had been any quarrel.

John B. Collins, another of the party, was the next witness. He narrated how the parties went from the "Goose" to Dwyer's, and the hilarity that took place there. He was in the kitchen at the time the quarrel took place, and Harry Peterson was with him, Just a few minutes before that he saw Freeman outside standing on the steps of the porch. He heard the report of the pistol but did not see who fired it. He heard James Peterson's voice on the porch about the time the pistol shot was fired. Immediately after the shot was fired he heard Dwyer say he was shot and saw James Peterson standing at the door. Witness said to him, "Jim, you've shot this man," and the latter said, "Yes, I know I have. He pointed a six shooter at me." Witness saw no arms in Dwyer's hand after the shooting. He saw Peterson have a revolver in his hand while standing on the porch before the shooting. The cross-examination of the witness brought out nothing material. The court then adjourned until this morning.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first witness called in the Peterson murder trial yesterday was John B Collins, who was on the stand when court adjourned the previous evening. On cross examination he denied having told anyone his evidence would be of no account and that he expected to be locked up for it. Witness said he knew Peterson had never met Dwyer until the night of the shooting. Constable Robert McClure, who arrested Peterson was next called. He identfied the revolver offered in evidence, and said when he got it at the time of the arrest, two of the chambers were empty and two full. When witness got to Peterson's house the latter was asleep. When accused of killing Dwyer he said, "My God, that cannot be."

Coroner Dressler next testified to the holding of the inquest, and identified the articles taken from the pockets of the deceased. County Detective Langhurst was called to describe the porch at the rear of Dwyer's house, and Mr. J. C. Colville to testify that the revolver was a 32-calibre.

Mrs. Dwyer was recalled and said her husband was facing the door when he was shot. He held nothing in his hand and never had a pistol. The Commonwealth rested with this testimony, and Mr. Marshall opened the case on behalf of the defendant. He stated it would be that neither Peterson nor any one on the porch the night of the killing of Dwyer, did any shooting.

The first witness called for the defense was Harry Peterson, brother of the defendant. He testified as to the drinking at "The Goose," and the carouse at Dwyer's. He did not know where his brother was at the time of the shooting. When he went out on the porch of Dwyer's house after the shot had been fired he saw his brother standing a little to one side of the kitchen door. When he got home he found his brother already there.

Thomas Reilly, the next witness, a neighbor who was called in after the shooting, testified to the finding of a knife on the kitchen table, and a knife and shoe buttoner on the porch which he identified.

Joseph Chaffey and Samuel Snow, the next witnesses, were also at Dwyer's house shortly after the shooting and assisted in attending to Mr. Dwyer, who was greatly under the influence of liquor. When they arrived neither of the Petersons were to be seen.

Mrs. Jane Chester, who was next called to the stand, was the most important witness for the defense. She testified that she lived near Dwyer's, and that she was waked the night of the shooting by the noise made by the men in Dwyer's house. She came down stairs and was standing on her porch when the shot was fired. From where she stood she could see the porch of Dwyer's house and saw two men standing there when the shooting was done. She testified positively that the shot was not fired by either of these men, nor by any one on the porch, but that it was fired by some one inside the house. Upon cross-examination the witness said she was sixty-four years of age, and admitted that her eyesight was not particularly good.

Percy A. Lytel, Joseph McClure, Thomas Hutchinson, Andrew Fitzimmons, John Wallace, Alex Mathews, John Karter, William Skelton and C. P. McClure, substantial citizens of the neighborhood, were then called in the order written and were interrogated as to the general reputation of the prisoner in the community. They all stated he had always borne a first-class reputation for good order and conduct until this occurrence.

Kramer Peterson, the next witness, said the revolver shown in evidence was his, and that he had loaned it to his brother James on the night in question. He also stated John B. Collins had said his evidence would do the Commonwealth no good. With this the defense closed.

In rebuttal the Commonwealth called Mrs. Dwyer to testify that her husband did not wear buttoned shoes, in order to show to whom the button hook found belonged. John B. Collins was also called and he denied having told any one his testimony would not do the Commonwealth any good. Constable McClure was also recalled, and he stated he had asked Peterson if he had a knife and shoe buttoner the night of the murder, and the latter said he had. He searched the clothes he had worn that night and could not find either and said he must have lost them. This closed the testimony, and the court adjourned until this morning, when counsel will address the jury.

Wants Her Rights as a Wife.

Catharine Elizabeth Winter filed a bill in equity against Peter Winter and Christian Becker, Jr. She says she was married to Peter Winter May 5, 1881, and that prior to such marriage, April 7, 1881, she entered into an agreement in writing with him by which she released all claim to any interest in his property after marriage, conditioned upon his then conveying to her a certain house and lot. After marriage he not only refused to convey this property to her but insisted that she should provide for her own wants, and threatened if she did not do so he would publish a notice for no one to trust her on his credit. In consequence of this the stream of domestic life was not smooth, and a separation was agreed upon. She was taken to a lawyer's office where she was induced to sign a paper, the contents of which she did not understand, because it was written in English and she spoke only the German language. She subsequently learned it was an agreement of separation by which she signed away all her rights as the wife of Peter Winter, and in which the property in question was conveyed to Christian Beckert, Jr., in trust. She asks that the agreement be declared void and that she be restored to her rights as the wife of Peter Winter.

OLD TIMES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Days of Stage Coaches, Cowboys and Hog Drivers on the Frontier.

(Cor. N. Y. Times.)

Brought up on the banks of the Monongahela river, in Western Pennsylvania, I remember when Ohio was a frontier State. Among my earliest recollections are those of the stage coaches of Stockton and Stokes on the old National turnpike, being the express line between Baltimore and the West and Southwest. Trains of the white-covered emigrant wagons en route to Ohio and Indiana were never out of sight. Later I remember vividly what a furor the accounts of the wonderful fertility of the prairies of Illinois created and the exodus of settlers from Western Pennsylvania. A few short intervening years, still a mere boy, I journeyed on horseback from the Monongahela to the banks of the Illinois river, bearing on my person the money to pay for 300 head of cattle. The money was in bills of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville and the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa. The issues of those banks were current in Illinois when the bills of Eastern banks, and of all but one bank in Pittsburgh were at a discount. At Wheeling, W. Va., I secured Ohio bank notes to pay my way across the State and repeated the exchange for Indiana. Thank God, the day of wildcat banks is gone! The 300 head of cattle had been fed on the cheap Illinois corn then often used as fuel by the farmers of the prairie country, and were driven to Philadelphia.

From the time the grass was, as the farmers used to say, "knee high to a duck," in the early spring till late in the fall, when the corn was ripe, droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules and horses made an endless procession along the old drove road across Greene and Fayette counties, Pa. The cowboy of those days was a humble individual who trudged on foot either in the lead or bringing up the rear of a drove. He was armed with a long whip made of plaited leather strips fastened to a short hickory stick. The whip lash from a half inch in diameter at one end gradually swelled to more than an inch and then tapered to an eighth of an inch and terminated in a silk "cracker." The hickory whip stick was about two and a half feet long, tapering from an inch at the butt to a half inch at the top. How an expert cowboy could handle one of these instruments of tortures! Many of them were ambidextrous. Swinging the long lash above their heads with a quick jerk they would produce a report as loud as that of a huntsman's rifle. Indeed the similarity of sound gave rise to the saying: "Whip-like report of the Kentucky rifle." The ordinary drive of a drove of cattle was from six to ten miles a day. A long and tedious journey from Illinois to Philadelphia! But the cowboy was a superior being to the hog driver. The latter was a despised creature. The farmer boys always saluted them with 'S' long! forty cents a day and no dinner."

To Make Little Girls Happy!

Red, White, Blue or Gold-colored Doll Shoes will be given to all customers of Boots, Shoes or Slippers to the value of $3 or more, at G. D. SIMEN'S,

26-28&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Held for Murder.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., November 25.—George Carter, the man who was shot Sunday afternoon by Benjamin Cox, died at the hospital this morning. Both parties were colored. Cox, who was arrested and afterward released on $1,000 bail, has again been committed. The affair has an air of mystery about it, it not being understood for what reason Cox attacked Carter.

Headquarters

for the best Fur-Lined Waterproof Men's Grain Boots at $2 50. Also, Cloth Shoes and Cloth Boots, Calf Foxed, at $2 00 per pair, at G. D. SIMEN'S,

26-28&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

The Local Option bill before the Vermont Legislature, has been released.

A Boon Companion.

Mr. John Rolfe, champion bicyclist of Australia and England, writes to the *Argus*, Melbourne, Australia, that in the six days contest for the championship after riding eight consecutive hours each day, his limbs became stiff and sore, and he is positive he won the great race, and was enabled to ride another 100 miles against time immediately afterward from the wonderful effects produced by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, in training and racing. He calls it his boon companion, and recommends it to all athletes.

AMONG OUR MILLS.

The Visiting Committee Pleased With Our Industries.

The joint Congressional Committee appointed to visit the various iron and steel centres of the country, made a tour of Pittsburgh's mills Monday. The distinguished visitors were received at the gentlemen's parlor of the Monongahela House by the Chamber of Commerce Committee on the National Gun Foundry, consisting of Messrs. Rick tson, Siebeneck, Batchelor and Metcalf. Many prominent business men also gave prestige to the occasion by their presence. Among them were Colonel J. S. Schoonmaker, Alexander Bradley, of A. Bradley & Co; B. F. Jones, of the American Iron Works; J. C. Porter, of the Spang Steel and Iron Company; David H Stewart, of Carnegie Brothers & Co.; William Park, of Park Brothers & Co.; R. G. Bushnell, of New York John Irwin, Allegheny Insurance Company; W. G. Johnston, Harry Boggs and Mr. Fehl, of Johnstown; W. E. Schmertz, of W. E. Schmertz & Co.; Wm. McCreery, of Wm. McCreery & Co.; Captain Reilly, U. S. A.; Surveyor J. D. Dravo, Superintendent Folansbee and Secretary McHenry, of the Chamber of Commerce; Captain Richard Gray, of Park Bros. & Co.; Jas. P. Scott, of A. M. Byers & Co.; W. H. Singer, of Singer, Nimick & Co.; General C. L. Fitzhugh, of Shoenberger & Co.; Charles Meyran, of the Canonsburg Iron Company; George A. Kelly, o George A. Kelly & Co.; Col. T. M. Bayne and many others. But three members of the Congressional Committee, reached this city. These were Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Chairman; Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Congressman Reed, of Maine. The committee was accompanied by Lieutenant W. H. Jockquin, N. S. N. and G. B. Edwards, who acted as Secretary. A general handshaking took place in the reception room, after which the party started on their expedition. A special train was in waiting at the Union Station which was run to Braddock without a stop. Here the Edgar Thomson Steel Works was, of course, the objective point. The committee, under the charge of Captain Stewart, made a careful examination of the magnificent plant. The immense furnaces in the converting house were especially admired. When Mr. Stewart stated that in the entire establishment not more than one carload of coal was used in a day, the committee was fairly lost in astonishment. In the boiler room some 40 and 48-inch boilers were all found heated by natural gas. Reaching the steel rail mill, the principal object of attention was the large Fritcher automatic crane, which is used in the handling of heavy steel ingots. Senator Hawley was so impressed with the magnitude of the works that he said he would remain in Smoky City for a week if time permitted him.

The Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Works at Homestead, were next visited. H. H. Singer, a member of the firm, piloted the party through the works and gave all the information within his power.

At Jones & Laughlin's mill on the South Side, the cold rolled process of steel manufacture elicited numerous queries from members of the committee, who manifested all the time a deep interest in any newly invented machinery. On the way from Braddock to Homestead a sumptuous dinner was served on the train by J. B. Shlosson, caterer of the Duquesne Club. The visitors returned to the city shortly after 2 o'clock over the P. V. & C. R. R. They were again conveyed to the Union Station, and proceeded by way of the A. V. R. R. to Lawrenceville. The first stop was made at the Black Diamond Steel Works. Here the committee remained about twenty minutes. They examined various specimens of steel, which had been specially prepared, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the product. The next visit was made to the steel works of Miller, Metcalf & Parkin. The Keystone Bridge Works, the Crescent Iron Works, the Lucy Furnace and the Pittsburgh Forge Works were also visited. When the trip was concluded Senator Hawley said he knew a good deal about Pittsburgh, but that one day's tour of her industries had given him more exalted ideas of the Iron City than he had hitherto entertained. On the way home the visitors made a short stop at the Arsenal. Capt. Reilly showed them through the entire building and grounds. On arriving in the city the visiting statesmen, in company with the Reception Committee, visited the Chamber of Commerce building, after which they repaired to the Monongahela House. Here a delegation of some fifty members of City Councils were in waiting for them. A brief reception was held in the gentleman's parlor. President of Select Council H. I. Gourley made a happy address. He heartily welcomed the committee, and hoped that they would soon have another occasion to repeat their visit here. President of Common Council Ford and Hon. R. B. Carnahan also made addresses. Senator Hawley, in responding, said he had been most favorably impressed with the great industries of Pittsburgh. While anything in the nature of a promise would be out of place, the Senator assured the city's representatives that he has a very high appreciation of the enormous resources which had been brought under his observation during the day. Senator Morgan, who made a few remarks, said Pittsburgh was the peer of any other city the committee had visited. He referred to the fact that all sectional jealousy had been buried and was confident no matter where the Government decided to locate the foundries, there would be no bitterness of feeling. He admired the ambition of Pittsburgh citizens, and concluded by saying that whatever he could do to conscientiously farther their interests would not be left undone. Congressman Reed, of Maine, made the closing address. He thanked the Councilmanic representatives, the Chamber of Commerce Committee, and the citizens generally for the public spirit displayed in connection with the Congressional Committee's visit.

CATARRH

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Taste, Smell and Hearing, Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Complete Treatment With Inhaler, $1.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—*Med. Times.* "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh, the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c everywhere.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

A Model Hotel Clerk Who Bet on the Wrong Candidate and Suicided.

The Conflict of Opera Houses and Their Moneyed and Blooded Backers.

The Recent Golden, Bond and Diamond Matrimonial Sensation.

NEW YORK, November 21—The most beautiful hotel clerk in the world is dead. It is most marvelous, too, that he died by his own suicidal hand. He had the appearance of a man so abundantly satisfied with himself that, so far as his personal preference was concerned, he would live forever. He ornamented the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His face was handsome, but therein did not lie his principal distinction. His glory was his hair, which was so blonde that only a silvery lustre prevented it from being white. He let it grow long on the top of his head, where most of us now clip closely, and also in a lovely pair of side whiskers. Nothing more exquisite than he has existed in masculine human form. But he bet heavily the wrong way on the election, and the shock of losing led him to self-murder. Justice demands the statement that he had at least one other valuable quality than that of beauty. He remembered the faces and names of the hotel's guests with wonderful certainty. He would grasp an arriving man's hand in impulsive fervor, and say: "How do you do Mr. Smith? Ah! I thought you had made up your mind never to visit us again. It is two years and seven months since you had room 784 for two weeks. Glad to see you—very glad, Mr. Smith. How is the dry goods business in New Orleans?" But I was present once when this peculiar faculty did not seem to delight the object on which it was expended. A man with a foreign air walked briskly to the counter, and picked up a pen to register.

"Glad to see you again, Mr. Hollister," the clerk exclaimed, as though quite enraptured. "Been abroad, eh? Why, it's four years since you were here."

Mr. Hollister dropped the pen without having written with it in the book, mumbled something in an abashed manner, and turned away, to go to another hotel, where he put down the name of Brasser, and lived until he had completed his swindle on several Wall street firms. He had become a confidence operator since quitting America as Hollister, and returned with a scheme which required the concealment of his identity.

That Charles R. Parker, the clerk whom I have described, was the envy of the less favored dandies who lounged in the hotel need hardly be written. Handsome fellows need do nothing absurd to make people look at them, and therefore it is little merit in them that their conduct is usually good enough so far as personal appearances go. The ugly chaps are compelled to gain distinction by action, or get along without it in repose.

THE LAST IDEA IN SWELL CIRCLES.

Just now three of our swells are able to command the most casual spectator's eye in an uncommon manner. I saw them at the "Ach" opera. What is that? Why, the German grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, with its frequent utterance of the exclamation quoted. The designation has come into use, not only by those who adhere exclusively to the Italian opera of the Academy of Music, but by the supporters of the new and rival venture. The outlook is that the fight between the Metropolitan wealth and the Academy pretentiousness will result in a victory for the former, though it is too early to tell positively. The audiences at the Opera House have thus far been resplendent. Besides the display of fashionable persons and clothes in the boxes, the rest of the auditorium, depressingly empty last season when Italian opera was presented, are now filled by German genuine lovers of music. But I began to relate that among the thousand wearers of male evening costume, last night, were Foxhall Keene and Stanley Mortimer, each with an arm bound to his side, while the coat-sleeve dangled; also, Francis R. Appleton with his eye under a bandage. Everybody gazed at these damaged youngsters, and found out by inquiry that they had been hurt in fox hunting. Could anything render them more heroic in the estimation of the belles? The aches of a dislocated shoulder, a broken collar bone, and a fanged eye, result of being thrown from the backs of leaping horses, could be blissfully endured under such circumstances. Indeed, two of these young men had ridden horseback into the society which they aimed at. Their expertness at the newly imported English sport enabled them to clear the hurdle of exclusiveness at a bound. This is especially true of Foxhall Keene, who is a son of Jim Keene, the wild speculator from California.

THE ASTOR-WILSON MARRIAGE.

When Orme Wilson, a bridegroom, repeated the words, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," there were smiles underneath the politely placid faces of the auditors. The bride being Carrie Astor, while he was the son of a moderately prosperous banker, the perfunctory character of the vow became almost ludicrous. The fact was that, so far from desiring any endowment from the husband, there was a dislike on the part of the wife and her family that he should ever make an effort to get money with which to needlessly enrich her. You have read often enough that the original John Jacob Astor founded his immense fortune in the purchase, dressing and sale of furs; and that is not three-fourths of a century ago; and yet the present family will not permit any of its members to have aught to do with commercial business of any sort. Fifty years of freedom from trade has cured them of the dreadful taint of mercantile association. It was somewhat later, however, that the Astors purged themselves of plebeian texture. They were originally German, and the people from Germany generally do not get nor desire social pretentiousness. As it happened that the earliest settlers of Manhattan Island were Dutch, of course our claim of aristocracy is based on descent from the drowsy old Knickerbockers. The only method by which the Astors could acquire the distinction which birth had denied to them was that of marriage with the Dutch families. Carrie Astor's mother was a Schemerhorn, which is a name equivalent to the most approved Hollandism, and it was this alliance which finally settled the question whether the Astors should be unconditionally recognized by our very ridiculous swelldom. Carrie's three sisters strengthened the position by marrying respectively a Roosevelt, a Drayton and a VanAllen—all Dutchy in ancestry, and rich and lazy enough to live without work. But Carrie's papa-in-law is a broker, and the son might engage in the same business, which would be better than becoming a merchant or manufacturer, and yet too debasing to be thought of without a shudder. Therefore, Orme was asked to pledge himself never to do anything else than idling, except it should be in a professional way. It was under that distinct understanding that he was taken into the Astor family. All of which is incredibly abused, but strictly true.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS TO PRACTICE SNOBBERY.

The number of New York families who have absolutely retired from active business, and who view with scorn the same processes by which they became wealthy, is far greater than would be supposed. Americans hold the reputation of being so inherently active that a considerable class of drones is incongruous. Men who are doing something get the public's attention, and those who are doing nothing are overlooked. Here and there in the busiest sections of the city, where warehouses long ago displaced the rest of the time residences, a mansion retains its place. It drowsily closes its windows in the midst of wide-awake traffic, and sleeps soundly despite the din of trade. These are the insolated instances of attempts at a feudalism which attaches a sentimental importance to the retention of family houses. A remarkable illustration is to be seen in Fourteenth street. Half a block of ground is unprofitably covered by grass, flowers and a big, square house. The neighborhood has otherwise been crowded by retail trade, and nowhere in the whole city save where the brokers mass themselves in Wall-street—do stores bring higher rentals. But the VanBuren family will not budge from their premises. They have sold the edges of their property, and thus acquired riches, but the old house and its garden are intact. Few know or care anything about them, and doubtles they are as contentedly ignoring and ignored. Their family once produced a President, Martin VanBuren, and has done nothing since. The gradsons of President VanBuren are young men who employ themselves in whatever diversion is current among fashionable fellows. They are gentlemenly indolent fellows. Once a year they rouse themselves to give an elaborate and stately dinner to the President of the United States. These occasions are ceremonious in the extreme, and the company, though small, is chosen from the circle in which the hosts inanely revolve. Chester A. Arthur was thus entertained a few weeks ago. The only break in the custom was in the case of Lincoln, whose administration was far too busy to boast of so much diversion as involved a trip to New York away from pressing duty in Washington.

THE VARIETIES OF METROPOLITAN LIFE.

The mixture of ill-assorted buildings is nowhere more remarkable than in Astor Place. Cooper Institute stands there in its great beneficence, and across the street is a row of houses tenanted by a sort of vice which attracts supporters by means of the medical advertising columns of a daily newspaper which disgraces itself by admitting the thinly disguised announcements. The Astor Library is near Science Hall; and if any savant should on his way to the library be lured by the hall's signboard, he would find an exhibit of human degradation to study, for the worst of dance-houses is that which now occupies the premises formerly rented to all sorts of reformatory societies. The Mercantile Library directly faces a structure which was once a famous church, and still looks like one as to exterior, but contains a variety theatre so vile that the suicide of a drunken girl in its wine room, several nights ago, was not deemed an unreasonable event. The poor creature regarded death as preferable to life without the love of a song-and-dance man.

"Well, her suicide shows that there is still halo round the heads of at least some stage performers," said a reminiscent old New Yorker. "It is a great pity that you newspaper men like to destroy instead of maintaining the glamor of the drama. In front of that theatre occurred the famous Astor Place riot, in which the admirers of Forrest fought the admirers of Macready. Tragedians were gods in those days. Can you imagine such a thing as a mob in this degenerate time, over two rival actors? The managers of Minnie Palmer and Lotta did their utmost to arouse some commotion of the kind when the actresses appeared simultaneously in this city, a few weeks ago, but failed to get any space for it in the newspapers. Even before Forrest's death, he played here to empty houses. So I don't know but there is satisfaction in the proof that a song-and-dance man can enrapture an admirer."

Disenchantment befell the young man who, seeing the effulgence of a handsome actress, Nannie Braham, at the Bijou Opera House, as she was one in the splendors of burlesque, sought an acquaintance. The ceremony of introduction was as carelessly performed, by an attache of the house, that Nannie understood the fellow—really the son of a Fifth avenue family—to be an actor.

"You are doing finely with your role," he remarked.

"O, I seem to have caught on," she glibly replied. "The part ain't ginger—there's more guff and chestnuts in it than anything else—but I made up my mind to play it for all it was worth. I had the advantage of showing up well when stripped for leg work, and so"—

At this point she saw the horror in his face, and guessed the mistake she had made.

"O, I beg your pardon," she demurely added, with a sudden resumption of the shy modesty which had originally bewitched him; "I inadvertently used some of the dreadful slang of the stage."

But the shock had been irretrievably given. The ardent admirer was lost to her forever. I wonder, by the way, whether Ellen Terry has in any such way displeased Henry Ward Beecher. Irving's charming actress is eccentric enough to have lost two husbands, but she is a clever woman, and accustomed to the usages of London polite society. The pastor of Plymouth church had her as a guest at his house, during her former visit to town, and this time he has dined with her at her hotel. Nobody thinks there is any actual impropriety in his attention, of course; and yet the doors of most New York houses are shut as tightly against her as they are to Patti or Langtry. CYMON.

◆

—The farmers in certain districts in England are poisoning their lands to prevent hunting.

A VAST INLAND SEA

The Wonderful Discovery of a Canadian Explorer.

A Lake Lying in Rupert's Land and Hitherto Unknown

Found to be Many Hundred Miles in Length.

Dotted With Beautiful Islands and of Great Depth.

QUEBEC, November 21.—The statement published in many newspapers that the reported discovery of a lake of vast extent in the northeast territory is a hoax, is entirely false. The expedition sent out last June by the Geographical Society of Quebec has discovered the great inland sea which rumor has for nearly two years incorrectly identified with Little Mistassini Lake of the maps. F. H. Bigneil of this city, who left in June in command of the transport expedition to the Great Lake Mistassini, has returned home. He preceded the main expedition in charge of John Bignell, P. L. S and explorer, and A. J. Lowe, of the Geological Survey of Ottowa, with the necessary provisions and stores for its anticipated stay of eighteen months or two years. Mr. Bignell left Chicontimi laden with canoes, and assisted by nineteen men, chiefly Indians, with great difficulty he reached the Northern boundaries of the Province of Quebec. This is the summit of the watershed. The elevation, however, is only about eight feet, and an ordinary observer would be unable to appreciate the change which this great watershed makes in two great river systems of America. The streams on one side rush Northward to Hudson Bay, and on the other Southward by the Saguenay.

DISCOVERING THE LAKE.

The party then crossed into Rupert's Land, now commonly known as the Northeast Territory. After eight or nine miles' canoeing, or 350 miles from Lake St. John, the party reached Foam Bay, the Southwesterly extremity of the great Lake Mistassini, and eighteen miles further on the lake they reached the Hudson Bay Company's post, where provisions were left for the main expedition. Mr. Bignell says the general trend of the great lake, as far as known, is from southwest to northeast, stretching away from Foam Bay and the Heights of Land in the southwest to an unknown distance toward East Maine and Labrador. In fact, no one at the post of the Hudson Bay Company, servants or Indians, could say what were its dimensions, or where it ended, and no information was on record there on the subject. The only thing certain known about it was that it seemed to be an expansion of the Rupert river, just as the Western lakes are an expansion of the St. Lawrence. At a point distant from the post about 120 miles to the eastward the Rupert river intersected from the eastward, flowing from Little Lake Mistassini, which is only another expansion of the river, and which observes the same general features of the great lake, but lies between it and the heights between the two watersheds. From September 10 to the 17th he voyaged on the great lake, noticing the low lying character of its shores, the deep and numerous bays with which they are indented, and the enormous depth of its water, which renders it navigable by almost any sized craft. Occasionally islands were met with. Some of them were very beautiful and others were pretty large. Upon one of these he was weatherbound for some time, the sea on the lake running mountains high.

120 MILES AND STILL NO END.

On the 17th 120 miles of navigation had been made, and yet the body of the lake, which had gradually expanded, had not been reached. He feels satisfied that the great lake and its satellite form no part of the Saguenay system, but lie beyond it altogether in Rupert's Land. It is said that the Hudson Bay Company have had their agency there for upward of a hundred years, but have held it a secret that a lake of such dimensions ever existed. The size of this body of water is supposed to be as large as that of Lake Superior. Trade is carried on at the post of the Hudson Bay Company by giving Indians provisions and outfits in exchange for skins and furs. No money is used, and though the Indians have heard of strong liquor they do not know what it is. There are usually thirty to thirty-five families in the neighborhood of the lake, and they are called the Montegnegals tribe. They are nominally Christians, the post being visited about once a year by a Protestant clergyman from Moose Factory on James Bay. They are strictly honest, but very superstitious.

Mr. Bignell says the lake waters are very like the waters of Lake Superior and actually swarm with various species of fish, including huge lake trout, speckled trout, river trout, fresh water salmon, large pike, pickerel, perch, white fish, and a species closely resembling cod. The fur-bearing animals include beaver, lynx, otter, and black bears, all of which are numerous. The region around the lake and its banks is well flooded. The general character of the region is flat and undulating, with occasional tracts of excellent arable land. The whole, as far as could be judged, rests on a limestone foundation, and outcropping rocks show promising mineral indications.

◆

How Sequestered Financiers of New Jersey Spend Their Time.

(Trenton Special Philadelphia Times.)

Keeper Laverty, of the State Prison, finds himself unable to obey the law that provides that each prisoner shall be kept alone in a cell and not permitted to talk to another prisoner. There are 852 prisoners now confined in the prison and only 649 cells. A glance was had at the large number of distinguished inmates to-day and their occupations were learned.

Levi D. Jarrard, the defaulting County Collector of Middlesex, is the occupant of a cell in the gallery of the south hall. He is not at work, but spends his time in reading. James A. Hedden, the embezzling cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, is now employed as assistant in the store room. Baldwin, the Sunday school teacher and wrecker of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, is working, realizing fifty cents per day for the State, as clerk for J. Tobin & Co., contractors. Garrett S Boyce, of the Jersey City Savings Bank, is at present on duty in the dispensary, under Hospital Stewart Riley. Fred Palmer, of Newark, is earning fifty cents per day as book keeper for Down & Fish, the laundrymen. Henry M. Marchbank is a nurse in the hospital and makes a good one, it is said.

Dr. Rufus Peacock, of Jersey City, is confined in a cell in the south hall. Edward Shaw, the Jersey City cashier, keeps books for McKnight, the shoe contractor; John Peach assists in distributing books from the prison library; C. Dally, the defaulting collector of Woodbridge, occupies a cell in the south hall; John D. Harrington, otherwise known in Jersey City as "the Count," Dr. Peacock's accomplice, occupies the important position of tending the back gate of the prison, while John J. Berry, the Hackensack bank defaulter, is librarian.

CLEVELAND'S PORTRAIT.

His Appearance, His Manner, His Conversation and Business Ways

(Edmund Hudson in the Washington Capital.)

I stopped in Albany a few hours in order that I might pay my respects to the President-elect; and see for myself what manner of man this memorable campaign of 1884 has crowned with the greatest of earthly honors. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I found the Governor sitting in the vast and splended Executive chamber in the new Capitol building. How many kings or emperors ever received their subjects, I wonder, in such a noble apartment as this in which the cheif ruler of the Empire State meets his fellow-citizens? The White House will seem to him very poor and cheap in comparison when he comes to occupy it. Perhaps the contrast will be great enough to make him an earnest advocate of a new Executive Mansion, or a rebuilt one at any rate. That would be something to be thankful for if it should happen.

The Governor sits in a cane-seated swivel chair before one of a number of large red-topped desks—the others belonging to his secretaries. Troops of visitors are constantly passing through the chamber, and those who care to do so walk up to him and pay their respects. He asks no one to sit, but when there are ladies in the party he rises and shakes hands and exchanges a few pleasant words with them. The Governor's greeting is a pleasant one, but very simple and with no excess of cordiality of voice or manner. His voice, one notices instantly, has none of the suave and fascinating quality of Mr. Blaine's. It is not a voice that has been used to magnetize or attract men and women. It is not the voice of a man who asks favors of others, nor is it the voice of an orator. But there is criticism and emphasis in it and, while not a soft voice, it is not hard nor rough.

The first impression that one gets of Gov. Cleveland is that he is a young man. There is a bald place one sees afterward that goes well down on the back of his head, but the face is the face of a man in the freshest health; a man full of life, who has never greatly abused himself nor overdrawn upon his vitality. Tall and stout he is, it must be confessed, but not an obese man, and while one would not expect him to prefer an active life, his power of work must be enormous. He looks like a man who could work for twenty-four hours without rest, and then begin a new day's work, if need be, with more vigor than the average man possesses after a good night's sleep.

In conversation the Governor speaks with a good deal of animation, and the strongest impression one gets from him is of great firmness and force in adhering to a course once it is adopted. One would say, "Here is a man, surely, who cannot be driven, but who will do the driving himself whenever it is necessary." One might ask a good deal of such a man, but to demand, I should think, would be a losing business.

◆

The Last of the Carpet-Baggers.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Readers of the *Courier Journal* are familiar with the political history of that shrewd, cunning and unscrupulous adventurer, William Pitt Kellogg. He hailed from Illinois, though a native of Vermont, and was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of the port of New Orleans a few days before his assassination. When the quarrel took place between the Republican members of Congress and President Johnson he professed to be an ardent admirer of Johnson and sent him many messages, assuring him that he was with him in the fight—body and soul and every thread of his garment. Before the close of that administration Kellogg found himself in the United States, where he had no more right to be than a hack-driver on Pennsylvania avenue, and voted for Johnson's impeachment. At the close of his term, which lasted from 1868 to 1872, he was counted in by fraud as Grovernor of Louisiana, and subsequently by fraud back into the Senate. This term began in 1877 and ended in 1883. He then became a candidate for Congress in his district, and was fairly elected. At the late election he was defeated, and that puts an end to the carpet-bagger in the South. Of course he was disappointed and chagrined. He at once issued a card charging fraud upon his enemies. He is a nice disciple to talk about fraud—a man who is steeped to his eyes in evil practices. He may rail as much as he pleases, but it will not avail him. He is a dead cock in the pit to all intents and purposes. Politically he is in as bad a condition as the family who was removing to Texas. A traveler was riding along the road in Arkansas and came across some movers encamped on the wayside. A boy, about fourteen years of age, was leaning against a broken cart-wheel almost choking with sobs. "What is the matter, my son?" "Matter enough, stranger. Don't you see mammy there shaking with the ager? Don't you see daddy there playing poker at a bit ante with the last five dollars we've got on earth? Don't you see sister Sal there so drunk that she don't know seven dollars and a half from a stick of wood? Don't you see the baby there in rags a crying, and I don't care a d—n if I never get to Texas."

◆

"Loyal States."

(New York World.)

Since Blaine's wail against the South the Republican organs have broken out again on the subject of the "Solid South" and want to know why the "loyal States" of the North should submit to be ruled by "the rebel Confederate States," aided by the "cities of New York and Brooklyn, which practically control New Jersey and Connecticut, their suburbs."

What arrant nonsense this is. As a matter of fact President Cleveland receives 106 votes from "loyal States," as the Republican organs call them, and 113 votes from States which seceded from the Union. Neither Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland nor Delaware was a secession State, and with New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana they give 106 electoral votes to Cleveland.

In addition to these "loyal States," Wisconsin, which gave Garfield close upon 30,000 majority, was carried by Blaine by a Plurality of 9,000; Michigan, which gave Garfield nearly 54,000, gave Blaine a meagre 2,839, and Iowa, which rolled up over 78,000 for Garfield, cut Blaine down to 18,000.

What humbug for the friends of this defeated candidate, who ran down the Republican majority in all but three States in the Union, and who was beaten on the popular vote, on the electoral vote, on the number of States and in the Congressional districts, to prate about the "Disloyal vote" and whine over "injustice" to the North!

◆

Steamship Coal Consumption.

(Boston Shipping List.)

Coal is a serious item in the expense of ocean-going steamships in these days of fast ships and quick passages. Two thousand dollars per day spent for fuel is a sum exceeded by several of the swift trans-Atlantic ships, and few, if any, of them are making money. Some of the lines, it is said, will withdraw certain steamers "for repairs," and thus reduce expenses. It may be observed from the table below what the actual cost of fuel alone is for these largest vessels:

Vessels.	Coal consumed per day. Tons.	Average knots per hour.	Cost of coal per voyage.
Oregon	337	17 9-10	$18,772
City of Rome	304	16	17,024
Alaska	253	16 8-10	16,168
Servia	214	16 5-10	11,956
Aurania	214	16 7-10	11,056
American	182	17 3-10	10,192
Austral	115	16 3-10	6,440

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

OWEN MEREDITH is writing a new metrical romance.

FENCING is quite a fashionable accomplishment among French women, many of whom are quite expert with the foils.

MEXICO has decided to excel at the New Orleans Exposition. Poor as she is, she has contributed $200,000 for the purpose.

THE last will of Wilbur F. Storey, the late editor of the Chicago *Times*, has been ignored because his widow was unable to prove his sanity when it was drawn up.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA will go to Australia at Easter by way of San Francisco, and will deliver fifteen lectures in various cities as he passes across America.

HIGH etiquette says that ladies who are still single and have reached twenty-five have their own cards, but previous to this independent state their names are written on the calling cards of their mother.

IN a cemetery in France one reads: "Here lies Garbrielle, my adored wife. She was an angel. Never shall I be consoled for her loss." On the same stone: "Here lies Henrietta, my second wife. She was also an angel."

A BRASS street band wandered into a large park in Cincinnati the other day, and, after playing for three hours without either being paid or kicked out, they discovered they were serenading an institute for the deaf and dum.

A DEAF FAMILY in New Hampshire has been traced back to the Fourteenth century in England, and in all that time has regularly shown a succession of deaf mutes. In Maine there is a family in which there are ninety-five deaf mutes, all of which are connected by blood or marriage.

AN inventor of Parkersburg, W. Va., is reported to have discovered a substance that is as impervious and durable as glass, and, like it, a non-conductor of electricity and useful for many purposes. It cannot be broken by ordinary means, acids have no effect upon it, and it can be used as a subsitute for india-rubber.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* left the cat out of the bag in reference to the resignation of Cadet Logan. It says: "The authorities at West Point are obliged to draw the line somewhere, however, even when the conduct of great men's sons is in question. When Cadet Logan, who was undergoing a thirty days' sentence in the guard-house, made his escape long enough to procure a bottle of liquor, the penalty for which latter offense is absolute dismissal, West Point drew that line, and he would have been ignominously ejected—if he had not been his father's son. He was spared that official disgrace, but the facts in the case will not make his record any the more honorable in the eyes of the country."

◆

THE formal decision made by the Metropolitan Bank of New York to retire from business has been inevitable for several months. Public confidence in the bank was so completely destroyed by the discovery of the methods which its President, George I. Seney, had employed, that even his retirement and the election of an irreproachable man to be his successor had no effect to restore it. Its shares dropped from $150 to $25, and business could not be induced to return to it. The depositors will be paid in full, but the stockholders will lose heavily for their confidence in Mr. Seney, it being estimated that they will not be able to realize more than $25 a share. This disastrous outcome will be a solemn warning to all people to be shy of financial institutions which mingle loud professions of piety with their system of management. Mr. Seney was a "liberal giver" to all sorts of religious enterprises, and while he was designing and executing the most daring railway speculations with one hand he was building churches and chapels and nourishing seminaries with the other. When his right hand discovered what his left hand was doing there was a great crash, in which the Methodist church and the stockholders of the Metropolitan Bank were both badly damaged.

◆

JOHN C. CALHOUN was buried in St. Philip's churchyard, in Charleston, S. C., in 1850, where his remains have since lain in undisturbed repose. At the last session of the State Legislature $3,000 was appropriated to erect a sarco phagus as a permanent mark of the resting-place of the great statesman. The sarcophagus was built of Vermont granite. In design and execution it is one of the handsomest monuments in the South. It is now erected there. The grave of Calhoun was opened recently and his remains removed to their new receptacle. Mayor Courtenay, ex-Judge McGrath, who acted as marshal of the day at Calhoun's funeral more than thirty years ago, Gen. McCrady, and several others were present. The casket was well preserved, as well as a wreath of laurels and cypress placed on the casket when it was buried. The casket was placed in the new tomb, which was then sealed up. The disinterment of the remains was known to but few and excited no popular demonstration. The sarcophagus is erected on the precise spot where the old tomb stood.

◆

THE political situation in Indiana is not so strained as it was about the 4th of November. The comical side of life is pictured in the Shelbyville *Republican* in this account of an event in the life of a Hoosier Postmaster:

'Squire Higgins tells a good one on himself. He says a lot of the boys came around to serenade him the other night, and after they were thought he felt called upon to step out and make them a speech, thanking them for the serenade; but just as he got outside and was about to commence speaking, the crowd, with one voice, inquired if there were any letters for them, and then broke and ran away.

◆

Cleveland to Take a Rest.

(From the Baltimore American.)

President-elect Cleveland will come to Maryland shortly as the guest of a noted pleasure club. He expects to spend a few days here quietly, and will not be "at home" to office-seekers and their friends. He will remain a short distance from the city. Gen. Dudley Olcott, of the Governor's staff, has been in this city for some days past, and has received information that the President-elect will soon join him. Grover Cleveland's mother was a Marylander, and his uncle, Mr. Neale, has for a long time been known as a book dealer.

◆

Mrs. Scott, a well known resident of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, Pa., has been blind from cataract in one eye 16, and the other 10 years. Yesterday Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, gave her ether and extracted the cataract from the eye blind 16 years. The whole proceeding occupied less than eleven minutes. She knew nothing of the operation, and is comfortable. Her son and daughter are with her at the Dr.'s residence on Mt. Washington.

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON.

(From Commercial Bulletin.)

The week has been characterized by an increased inquiry, and by what is better, increased sales. The election having been finally settled, business is again occupying the minds of men. Prices, however, save in exceptional lots, are unchanged. Medium wools are, as a rule, weak and in heavy supply. It is hoped by dealers that all wools required for heavy weight goods will rise in price within sixty days. The basis of this expectation seems to be the very small importation of Australian wools, whose light supply will throw manufacturers back upon domestic wools, but unless there is a stiffening in the dry goods market, which as yet has not come, holders of wools at high prices are likely to be disappointed. The wool which is now being sold affords but small comfort to shippers as the prices here obtained do not show a margin of profit to them. The best that can be said of the market to day is that the sagging tendency has received a check. The following are quotations for leading grades of wool in Boston:

Ohio XX and above	34@35
Ohio X do	32@33
Mich. X do	29@30
Fine delaine	35@37
No. 1 combing washed	35@36½
Kentucky ¼ blood combing	24@25
Coarse combing	@22
Texas fine 12 months	19@21
Do do 6 to 8 months	16@18
Do good medium	20@22
Do coarse and carpet	13@14
Texas Fall	12@18
Georgia unwashed	22@23
California Northern spring free	@23
Do Southern do do	18@20
Do do burry and defective	10@12
Fall A1	12@15
Fall low	9@10
Wyoming fine	17½@18
Do medium	20@
Eastern Oregon	17@18½
Kansas choice fine	@18
Do medium	18@20
Do average	13@18
Montana choice fine	20@22
Do fine medium	22@23
Do off grades	17@20

◆

THE IRON TRADE.

A Better Feeling Among Manufacturers—Trade Looking Up.

While there has been no market improvement in the general iron trade during the past week a much better feeling prevails among manufacturers. The Presidential contest having been definitely settled, the people seem ready to get down to business and a rapid revival in all branches of the iron industry is now looked for. Already many of the mills have begun to increase their force of workmen, which is an indication that a change for the better is about to take place. Dealers in raw material say they are now receiving larger orders than they have since the opening of the campaign. Within the past few days there have been several sales of pig iron, in 500 and 1,000 ton lots, at about unchanged prices. We quote:

No. 1 Foundry	$19 00@20 00,	4 mos.
No. 2 Foundry	17 00@18 00,	4 "
Gray Forge, Neutral	16 00@16 50,	4 "
All-Ore Mill	17 00@18 00,	4 "
White and Mottled	14 50@15 00,	4 "
Silvery iron	18 00@19 00,	4 "
Cold Blast, Charcoal	25 00@27 50,	4 "
Bessemer Iron	18 50@19 00,	4 "

This being the dull season the demand for nails is somewhat limited, although some of the factories are running full time. Prices are very firm at $2,60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash in car lots and upward for iron nails, and $2 15 for steel, on same terms. Wheeling manufacturers are urging an advance in prices, but it is not probable they will accomplish it before the next meeting of the association.

The demand for wrought iron pipe continues good, and the mills have about all they can do filling old contracts; some of them have orders enough to keep them running during the remainder of the year. Prices remain unchanged. Discount on black butt-welded pipe, 45 per cent.; on galvanized, 35 per cent.; on black lap-welded pipe, 65 per cent.; on galvanized do, 45 per cent. On selected pipe or pipe cut to specified lengths the discount is 5 per cent less than the rates quoted. Discount on boiler tubes, 55@60 per cent. Two-inch oil well tubing, 12c per foot net; 5⅝-inch oil well casing, 40c per foot net.

The bar mills are doing a fair business at unchanged prices, viz: $1 65@1 75 for bars; 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

The merchant steel trade rules quiet at unchanged prices. Best brands of refined cast steel, 9¾@10c per lb; do., crucible machinery, 5@5½c; open hearth and Bessemer, do., 2¾@3c. Steel nail slabs, $30 per ton, free on cars at works of seller. New steel rails are in fair demand, and there have been some few sales of heavy sections at $28 at mill. Old are quoted at $17@18 per ton. Steel rail ends are still quoted at $18 cash at mill, and bloom ends at $17 50. Foreign crop ends, $23@23 50, delivered in Pittsburgh.

Railway track supplies are dull and prices quotably unchanged. Spikes, 2c per lb, 30 days; splice bars, 1.65@1.75c; track bolts, 2¼@2½c.

Wrought scrap is still quoted at $18 per net ton; No. 1 selected, $19; wrought turnings, $14@15; old car axles, $25@26; cast borings, $11@12, kross; old car wheels, $16 50@17 50 gross.

◆

What Did It.

(Chicago News.)

It seems
St. John
The Stalwarts
The Mugwumps
Dr. Burchard
The Delmonico Dinner
The Rainy Day
Steve Elkins
The Committee
Cleveland's Horseshoe
did it.

◆

—Some of the scientific papers are publishing an item to the effect that we are indebted to Pompeii for the canned fruit industry. It appears that soon after the excavations had commenced a party of Americans found some jars of preserved figs in the pantry of a lava-covered house. The contents were found to be good, and during the next year fruit canning was introduced into the United States.

◆

—Some of the Rhine wine supplied to the Imperial table at Berlin comes from private cellars at Cloister Erbach, and the price is fixed by sworn appraisers. It sometimes costs as much as $6 a bottle, but having regard to the labor expended in its production, the careful selection of the grapes by skilled hands, etc., the price is not very high.

IT CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts DIRECTLY and AT ONCE on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, restoring them to a healthy action. It is a safe, sure and speedy cure and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die.

IT IS BOTH A "SAFE CURE" and a "SPECIFIC."

It CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Nervous Diseases, Excesses, Female Weaknesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

$1.25 AT DRUGGISTS.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet of Solid Testimonials of Absolute Cures.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
6 Providence, R. I.

Two Superstitions Gone.

(Boston Herald.)

The ignorant Southern negroes had an idea that if a Democratic President were elected they would be re-enslaved. The bigoted Northern Republicans pretended to believe that if the Democrats prevailed the country would go to destruction. Both these superstitions will now be exploded. Nobody wants to re-establish slavery, and couldn't do it if they did. Nobody wants to send the country to the everlasting bow-wows, and wouldn't be permitted to do it if they did.

◆

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH makes Washington his winter home since his return from his long residence abroad. His country place, nine miles north of the city, is the favorite residence of the family, and they remain there until very late in the fall each year. Their winter residence in the city is on Fifteenth street, facing the pretty triangle of McPherson square; and while entirely out of the office-holding and political cliques, Secretary McCulloch's family have had most enviable prominence in the choicest social circles. They lived quietly and without ostentation, but the taste and real elegance of their dinner parties and small entertainments was quite noted. Mrs. McCulloch is a tall and fine-looking woman, with abundant gray hair, dark eyes, a winning countenance, and most attractive manners. She is a model hostess, and has all the tact and ease that so distinguish a woman in this social and political Capital. Her elder daughter, Miss Louise McCulloch, was married at the country home last June to Mr. John Yale, of New York, and is now living near one of the small towns on the west shore of the Hudson river. Mrs. Yale has a most lovely face, and, wholly unspoiled by wealth, society and foreign life, she was marked by the simplest and most charming demeanor of any girl in Washington society. She will be greatly missed this winter, but her younger sister, Miss Mary McCulloch, who was born in Washington while her father was Secretary of the Treasury before, will make her debut in society this season and assist her mother in her social duties.

◆

—A pretty little scandal is going the round of the Berlin press. Professor Du Bois Reymond is a distinguished savant, and lately held the office of Rector Magnificus to the University. Dr. Schweninger enjoyed the distinction of being the "Banting" of Prince Bismarck. After appealing in vain to half a dozen doctors for relief from fat the Chancellor at last hit upon Dr. Schweninger, a Munich man, who succeeded in restoring the form of the Chancellor to its former appearance of health, strength, and elastic symmetry. Dr. Schweninger, among other favors shown him, was decorated with a high order and appointed at once an "extraordinary professor" in the Berlin University. The Doctor's academic colleagues were huffed at the cavalier way in which the reducer of the Chancellor's growing obesity had been pitchforked into the midst of them, and they conspired to ignore the interloper. Dr. Schweninger left cards the other day at the residence of the Rector Magnificus, who returned them to their owner. The indignant Doctor sent a challenge to the Rector Magnificus, who replied that he was not in the habit of fighting with any one, and would not, therefore, do so with Dr. Schweninger.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CARPETS.

INGRAINS, BRUSSELS, MOQUETTES AND WILTONS.

ELEGANT DRUGGETS,

Ingrain, Woven and Felt, every size.

SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.

YEDDO AND PERSIAN RUGS FROM $10 00 TO $25 00.

SUPERIOR WINDOW SHADES

And Fancy Hollands, Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.

Choice Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Blacking Cases.

Excellent Styles of Kirkcaldy, Linoleum and Domestic Lignum.

Unsurpassed Carpet Sweeper, the "Aurora." Price, $3 00.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
39 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.
se30-eowW.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM—On Friday, the 28th of November, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, the farm of Mrs. Margaret Gerlach, deceased, of about 90 acres, situate in Alleppo township, and bordering on lands of Wm. Spratt (formerly of John Cook), Jno. S. Rhodes, Phil. and Jac. Fetter and Fred. Ringley. Good frame house of nine rooms, large bank barn and all necessary outbuildings, 600 to 700 bearing fruit trees, three acres grapes, good timber, well watered, and fenced in with board and rail fence. It lies within twenty minutes' walk of Osborne and Haysville stations, P., F. W. & C. R. R. Terms—One-third cash; balance $1 000 per annum, with semi-annual interest. Sale divested of all liens. H. ANDREW GERLACH, Executor. J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, 67 Grant street, Attorney. no8-3tW

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Silas C. McDonald, late of Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons owing the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present same, properly authenticated, to JOHN McDONALD, Executor, Talley Cavey, Pa. no8-6tW

CARDS 20 Hidden Name 10 cts. 6 packs 50c., your name hidden by hand holding flowers on each. 50 New Imported Embossed Chromos 15c 4 packs 50 cts. (not embossed edge as on those advertised for 10c. but each flower &c. completely embossed) New '85 Sample Book, Illustrated Premium List &c. sent FREE with each order. CAPITOL CARD CO., Hartford, Conn.
oc15eow6mW2

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c., A SURE THING! Send Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for mammoth circular. Address AL. SUYDAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City.
no15-3mW

WANTED—WE HAVE NUMEROUS applications for farms to rent. Owners of farms should leave orders with us, as we have good tenants. W. A. HERRON & SONS, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no22-2tW

HIGH GROUNDS

Taken By Cleveland, In Striking Contrast To Blaine's Incendiary Course.

As President, He Will See That Every Man Receives His Rights.

Black or White, At Home or Abroad, All Citizens Will Be Protected.

Dignified and Statesmanlike Speech By Vice President Hendricks.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, N. Y., November 20.—Governor Cleveland was asked to-day if he was aware of a delusion existing among the colored people of the South that a change in the administration of the government would unfavorably affect their condition. To this he replied:

"Yes, I have been astonished at the statement that there was apprehension existing among the colored people that in some way their rights now secured to them under the laws and Constitution of the United States, were in danger from the election of a Democratic President. I am even told that some of them are led to suppose the results of the recent election means that they may be again made slaves. All of this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such foolish fears, that I can hardly deem any notice of it necessary. But there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are in the least uneasy or uncertain upon this subject, to the fact that the title of the colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship cannot be disturbed, except by a change in the Constitution, which it would be absolutely impossible to make. Besides, the present condition or status of these people has been so freely accepted by the entire country that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it, if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to this subject the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the Constitution and the law will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that the Democratic party or its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischievous croaking and dark imaginings should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful, hope for the future."

HENDRICKS IN BROOKLYN.

A GRAND WELCOME GIVEN TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Several thousands of people filled the Brooklyn Rink this evening for the purpose of jubilation upon the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and to listen to speeches from the Vice President-elect, and from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as well. The buildings in the vicinity of the Rink were illuminated, and bunting was employed to attest the political sentiment of some near by dwellers. At 7 o'clock a band took a position on the frond steps. The Rink's doors were opened, and half an hour later every sitting place was occupied. Benches were brought in from a neighboring prayer meeting room, but were filled as fast as procured. The aisles also rapidly filled. The open space before the platform was taken possession of by ladies unable to find chairs. Shortly after 8 o'clock the band entered the building and its place was supplied by pyrotechnics and burning tar and soap barrels. The atmosphere, which otherwise was raw and inhospitable, became mellow and more endurable as it was warmed by the steadily increasing throng. No prominent Democrat in Brooklyn was missing from the Rink, and there were many prominent citizens present who are not within the Democratic fold. The hour of 8 came and was passed. The crowd inside had increased to nearly four thousand people, but it was 8:20 P. M. when a slap of one pair of hands near the rear doors was taken up by another and another pair of hands, until at length a storm of cheers swept over the audience. Vice President Hendricks had entered the hall, and by those near the door had been recognized. Soon he began mounting the steps of the stage upon the arm of Judge VanWyck. As Mr. Hendricks stepped upon the platform where he could be seen by all in the building, the audience was on its feet by common impulse. Men cheered and waved their hats, ladies waved their hands and handkerchiefs and the band joined in the general acclaim. Judge Van Wyck, at 8:35, called the meeting to order and in brief terms introduced ex-Mayor J. W. Hunter, who was received with cheers. With a warm compliment to Indiana and Thomas A. Hendricks, and then amid tumultuous cheers he presented that gentleman who advanced and spoke as follows:

MR. HENDRICK'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On this occasion of mutual congratulation you will permit me, will you not, to speak briefly of Indiana? (Cheers.) Indiana sends greeting to the Democracy of New York, and very especially to the Democracy of Brooklyn and Kings county (cheers), and begs to assure them of her sympathy in the great cause in which they have fought together. Indiana and New York to-day join hands, and it is to be regretted that it has to be over two great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is no slight matter to you men of New York—you, the people of the seashore—that so great a State as Indiana, so rich, so populous, situate midway among the States, is firmly fixed in favor of the great principles of free government and perpetual union. What shall I say of the general result after speaking of Indiana? Let me first finish about Indiana. She has elected the Democratic electors of President and Vice President of the United States. She has chosen a Democratic Governor, nine Congressmen out of thirteen, a large majority in each branch of the Legislature, unusually large, securing the return to the United States Senate of our faithful representative, Daniel W. Voorhees. She has elected the entire State ticket, and attached to the Democratic cause many counties of the State, so that the great State of Indiana to-day and for the future is Democratic.

I do not join you to-night for any purpose of rejoicing over the fall of our opponents. Enough to know they have fallen. [Laughter and cheers.] I join you to rejoice not that their flag has been trailed in the dust, but that ours flies in triumph over the land! Not that they suffer the pangs of disappointment and defeat, but that we, the representatives of Democracy, the politics of the people, are successful. It is to me a source of the greatest pleasure to meet you, my fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, who, like Connecticut and Massachusetts, have followed the teachings of Thomas A. Jefferson and the great Democratic party. But I am also sorry that after the result an attempt has been made to infuse into the minds of our colored voters that the success of the Democratic party meant the destruction of the rights and privileges of our colored voters. This is a great wrong. My fellow-citizens, as a free and independent voter the colored voter entered the Democratic ranks, and as a free and independent voter he will remain under its broad banner and principles.

We have been for nearly the last quarter of a century suffering with great patience the rebuffs of the party in power with the statement that we were not fit to be trusted, but on the 4th day of this month millions of our fellow-countrymen declared we are to be trusted. The name that they who were our opponents delighted to call us, old Bourbon party—aye, I accept the name, it was a French name given to that race who fought for right.

I thank the Independent Republican party, and to those of the ministry, of the bar, and of the other great professions who stood by our side in the hour of trial. I knew year after year "that truth is mighty and must prevail." Yes, the truth has prevailed. The people of the United States have taken up the great question of reform in all and every department. The change that has taken place does not mean the destruction of our institutions, or a change in the administration of the Government. Yes, there will be a change, but no destruction. When the Democratic party took hold of Cleveland and Hendricks it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the sledge who was followed by the wolves. But Cleveland and Hendricks came out of the battle better than the traveler. I am ashamed to say that the campaign just closed was certainly the most remarkable I ever took part in for calumny and falsehood. But I knew when I heard all this going round, it would not avail, and I did not go out of my way to say one word, but just let matters take their course in Indiana, and so it came out all right. I do not wish to speak in terms of disparagement of those who must feel the defeat, but I will ask the Republican party who gave them the authority to sit in judgment on the party of the people, and say that it was not safe to trust the Government in our hands. This, my fellow-citizens, has been answered by the voice of the people of the Empire State, as well as the other States, in no unmistakable terms. Let us be as portant now in the hour of triumph as we have been in the long years of trial. We, they tell us, will be responsible for the future of their great country. Yes, and we accept the great responsibility that will bring peace and good government to the people of the United States. (Cheers.) It was God that gave us the power to set this great lesson—a lesson that we must abide by—and a lesson that I hope the Republican party will not soon forget, that the great work commenced and carried out by the people of the United States on the 4th of November last, when the Democratic party was once more placed in power, means nothing more nor less than a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Oh, you will see a very great change after the 4th of next March, when Grover Cleveland takes his seat at Washington.

It has been decided by the people that there shall be reform in the Government executive, reform so that all the laws shall receive their just and proper construction, a construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as capital; a construction that will be in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the legislators; that there shall be administrative reform so that there shall be no longer any inability to carry the mails across the country without loss to the public treasury. (Cheers.) So that there shall be honesty in all the departments of the Government. Do you ask me if I am in favor of civil service reform? Of course I am in favor of civil service reform. I am not in favor of a continuation of so many things that we have seen in some years that are past. The people are tired of it and they want a change. Do you desire to know from me what civil service I have confidence in? I am very free to say to you people to-night that I am not particularly confident of success after a schoolmaster's examination, but I will tell you what I have confidence in as it was in the days of Andrew Jackson. Let a true man become the President of the United States, and let true men be called around him to aid him in public service, and let these men resolve that the only test of qualification for office under them shall be honesty and fitness for the service, and you have civil service reform. (Cheers).

This great contest has established it in this country that there must be revenue reform. In his message of December, 1882, President Arthur informed Congress and the country that the revenues of the country exceeded by a hundred millions of dollars the wants of the administration economically administered. A slight reform was made the next March thereafter, but after that the Secretary of the Treasury your defunct Judge Folger, honored be his name, he is dead now, but in his last report to Congress, when he lived, he declared that the present revenues exceeded the wants of the Government by eighty-five millions a year, and that is the last record on the subject. Eighty-five million dollars in excess of the needs of an economically administered government! Now, my countrymen, to you men of Brooklyn, to you merchants, to young business men, to you laboringmen, to you skilled mechanics, I ask you, what is the standard by which the Government shall be regulated in the taxation of the people? President Arthur expressed it as well as I am able to express it. He said that the only standard should be the needs of the Government economically administered. But Secretary Folger, in his last report to Congress, said the question now presses upon us: "What Legislation Will Relieve the People of the Burdens of Unnecessary Taxation?" Aye, it is a burden, and it presses hard when it is eighty-five millions a year. How much would that eighty-five millions do for the country if taxation were reduced wisely and judiciously, so as to leave in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade the eighty-five millions every year? How much would it contribute to the enterprise, the industry, the prosperity of the country? How much would it bless labor and stimulate capital? The question is, what is the position of the Democratic party upon the subject of taxation? I know of no standard of taxation except that taxes shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered. If you know of any better and safer standard of taxation, what is it? At the convention in Chicago the will of the Democracy of this great nation was expressed in a few sentences. A resolution on taxation was adopted. Of course that resolution related mainly to the tariff law, and now if you please to give me your attention I will state what the Democratic party at that convention declared. It is expressed in four propositions.

First—Taxation shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered. That is borrowed from Mr. Arthur.

Second—Taxation shall only be for public purposes and not for private gain and speculation.

Third—In the adjustment of the taxes, care shall be taken not to hurt labor nor to harm capital.

Fourth—Taxation shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury and lightest upon articles of necessity.

These four propositions, my countrymen, express the entire Democratic doctrine on the subject of taxation; nay, I repeat it, so that we shall have no misunderstanding about it. (He repeated the four propositions word for word as above.) And when that great convention at Chicago adopted that platform it wrote it in letters of silver brightness upon the banner and upon the banner it was handed to Grover Cleveland and Thomas Hendricks and they said, this is the banner, carry it out before the people and stand or fall by the banner. (Cheers). That banner has been carried before the indomitable Democracy of Indiana. In triumph it waves to-day, in triumph it asserts to the American people everywhere that taxation shall only be for public purposes, and only to the extent of the needs of the Government.

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The Sun's Supply of Heat.

From an illustrated article on "The Sun's Energy," by Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, in the December *Century*, we quote the following: "How is this heat maintained? Not by the miracle of a perpetual self-sustained flame, we may be sure. But, then, by what fuel is such a fire fed? There can be no question of simple burning, like that of coal in the grate, for there is no source of supply adequate to the demand. The State of Pennsylvania, for instance, is underlaid by one of the richest coal-fields of the world, capable of supplying the consumption of the whole country at its present rate for more than a thousand years to come. If the source of the solar heat (whatever that is) were withdrawn, and we were enabled to carry this coal there and shoot it into the solar furnace fast enough to keep up the known heat-supply, so that the solar radiation would go on at just its actual rate, the time which this coal would last is easily calculable. It would not last days or hours, but the whole of these coal-beds would demonstrably be used up in rather less than one one-thousanth of a second! We find by a similar calculation that if the sun were itself one solid block of coal, it would have burned out to the last cinder in less time than man has certainly been on the earth. But during historic times there has as surely been no noticeable diminution of the sun's heat, for the olive and the vine grow just as they did three thousand years ago, and the hypothesis of an actual burning becomes untenable. It has been supposed by some that meteors striking the solar surface might generate heat by their impact, just as a cannon-ball fired against an armor-plate causes a flash of light, and a heat so sudden and intense as to partly melt the ball at the instant of concussion. This is probably a real source of heat-supply as far as it goes, but it cannot go very far; and, indeed, if our whole world should fall upon the solar surface like an immense projectile, gathering speed as it fell, and finally striking (as it would) with the force due to a rate of over three hundred miles a second, the heat developed would supply the sun for but little more than sixty years.

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Forfeiture of Citizenship.

The Supreme Court of California has passed upon an interesting question of citizenship which has often been publicly discussed, but has never before been decided in a case like that in California.

It arose on an application to compel the election officers to register the applicant as a voter. His grand parents were native-born citizens of the State of New York. They moved from here to Canada in 1835, taking with them their eleven-year-old boy, who subsequently became the father of the petitioner. The father, after attaining majority, took the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain, voted and held office in Canada. This oath was taken in January, 1858, and the son was born in Canada the following March. The son became a resident of California in September, 1883, and his father a few months later. The former claimed to be a citizen without naturalization, on the ground that his father and grandfather had been born in the United States.

The court holds that the oath of allegiance to Great Britain taken by the father was "an act of expatriation and denationalization, and made him a citizen of a foreign country. By such act he renounced his allegiance to the United States." As the son was born out of the United States after the father had forfeited his American citizenship, the former was not a citizen of this country and could become one only by naturalization.

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A Beautiful Woman's Folly.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., November 21.—A singular case of miscegenation was discovered here to-day. Henry Thompson, a coal black negro, has for a wife Ella Bennett, a beautiful white girl, said to be from Cincinnati. They live in a house on Eleventh street, and public attention was attracted by the zealous care with which the windows were kept closed. When the discovery was made a warrant was issued for their arrest, and both gave bond for their appearance at court. The negro told the officers the white child was his offspring, and that he had a black wife living. The woman refused to say a word on the subject.

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No Longer an October State.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., November 21.—West Virginia now disappears as an October State and her importance in the political arena is greatly decreased. At the October election a Constitutional amendment was submitted, changing the time of the general election and fixing it on the same day as the Presidential election, and to-morrow Governor Jackson will issue his proclamation declaring the amendment ratified. The removal of West Virginia as an October State will solidify it as a Democratic State and place it beyond the pale of Republican minions and millions.

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A Hale Old Democrat.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Chambers McKibben, of Chambersburg, is here on a visit to his sons, Col. Joseph C. and General D. B. McKibben. Mr. McKibben although eighty-seven years of age, is as bright and active as a boy. He is a remarkably well preserved and intelligent man. He got out of a sick bed to vote for Cleveland, but is in good health now. Mr. McKibben voted for Monroe and every successive Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He expects to attend the inauguration of Cleveland.

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WHERE THERE IS A WEAKNESS OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS, a Cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to Bronchial or Pulmonary trouble, a severe Cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a Cough or Cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

SIGNED AND SEALED

The Certificates to the Democratic Electors in New York.

The Official Canvass Shows a Plurality of 1,142 For Cleveland.

The Board Congratulate Governor Cleveland.

A Stalwart Upon Blaine's Course During the Campaign.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, November 21.—The State Board of Canvassers completed their clerical work to-day, and officially declared that the Democratic electors had been chosen by the people of the State to vote for a choice for President and Vice President of the United States. The declaration was made in the most business-like way. The canvassers met quietly in the office of the Secretary of State in the Capitol at noon. There were few persons present and no excitement was evinced over the result which virtually decides that Governor Cleveland has been duly elected chief magistrate of the nation. Secretary of State Carr sat at the head of a long table. To his right were seated Treasurer Maxwell and Attorney General O'Brien, and to his left Comptroller Chapin and State Engineer Sweet. Deputy Secretary of State Woods spread large sheets containing the tabulated votes for the four electoral tickets by counties on the table.

The vote cast for each of the 144 candidates for electors in each county were recorded on the prepared blanks and the totals footed up. Mr. Woods read the totals. The Board, by a unanimous vote, decided that the electoral ticket headed by Oswald Ottendorfer had received the largest vote. A declaration certifying that the thirty-six Democratic electors had been duly elected was then signed by each of the canvassers. Secretary of State Carr created a laugh by remarking, after he had announced the result, "It is a small plurality, but for small favors we ought to feel thankful."

An examination of the official declaration shows that Zenas C. Priest, a Democratic elector, and Robert Carson Republican, poll the highest vote on their ticket. Priest, 563,154; Carson, 562,005. Priest over Carson, 1,149. Oswald Ottendorfer and Hamilton Harris ran behind their colleagues on their respective tickets, Ottendorfer, 563,048, Harris, 561,971. Ottendorfer over Harris, 1,077. Priest, highest Democratic elector over Harris, lowest Republican elector, 1,183. The vote on the Democratic and Republican tickets is as follows:

Ottendorfer, (Dem.)	563,048
Blakeman, (Rep.)	562,001
Ottendorfer over Blakeman	1,047
Ottendorfer, lowest Cleveland	563,048
Carson, highest Blaine	562,005
Ottendorfer over Carson	1,043

There were fluctuations also on the vote for the St. John and Butler tickets. Justus Miller, Prohibition elector, polled 25,006 votes, the high water mark on his ticket, while Elijah H. Danforth struck the hard cider margin at 24,984 votes. Jno. D. Smith and John O'Donnell, Butlerites, polled the highest votes on their ticket, 17,004 each. Leonard G. McDonald, the head of the ticket, received 16,955.

After the canvassers had adjourned the Democratic members called upon Governor Cleveland and informed him of their official action, and tendered him their congratulations. Taking the entire vote for the Democratic and Republican e[illegible]rs in consideration, the average Democratic plurality is 1,142.

GUARDING A BALLOT-BOX

WHILE A UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP IS TREMBLING IN THE BALANCE.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Some days ago it was announced in these dispatches that Brand, Democrat, according to the returns to the Canvassing Board, was elected to the Senate from the Sixth district, instead of Leman, Republican, who had a majority according to the police returns, thus giving the Democrats a majority in the State Legislature on joint ballot, and the power to elect a United States Senator to succeed Logan. The difference was found to be in the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward. The police returns gave Leman 420 and Brand 274. The returns to the Canvassing Board gave Leman 220 and Brand 474, thus making a change of 400 in favor of Brand and giving him a majority of ten. The figures on the tally sheet seemed to be the original figures, showing no sign of erasure, but the figures in the poll book appeared to have originally stood as in the returns to the police, but subsequently had been erased and made to correspond with the tally sheet. On behalf of Brand it was stated that the original entry in the poll-book was a clerical error. On behalf of Leman, who claimed the returns had been tampered with, it was shown that in this precinct the Republican candidates for President and Governor received 389 and 418 respectively, while the Democratic candidates for those offices received 238 and 287, and argued that it was impossible that such a large falling off should have occurred in his (Leman's) vote.

The matter of calling on the judges to appear and testify and the power of the Canvassing Board to go into the matter have been consideration since and the decision set for to-morrow afternoon. This afternoon the United States District Attorney presented the matter to the United States Grand Jury and the Republican judge in that precinct, the supervisors of election and the members of the Canvassing Board were summoned to appear forthwith. The board was also ordered to bring the ballot box and returns for that precinct. The County Clerk, in whose charge the ballot-box is, appeared with the others and stated that by the advice of his counsel he declined to bring the ballot-box. That part of the order was waived for the time being, and the clerk sent for the returns. He did not come back, and the Grand Jury finally adjourned, with orders that all parties should be brought before that body to-morrow morning. In the meantime a squad of police is guarding the ballot-box.

MAGEE ON BLAINE

HIS BLOODY SHIRT SPEECHES INCONSISTENT WITH HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Chris Magee, who is in the city, was asked to-day what he knew about the statement charged to Senator Cameron that the Senate will obstruct the new President, and prevent him from making appointments.

"Oh, there is nothing in that," replied Magee, laughing. "It probably all originated in a jocular remark made by Postmaster McCleary. When Cameron was in Pittsburgh his re-election to the Senate was spoken of and McCleary said, 'Well, Senator, I suppose if you are elected you will see that we all keep our places.' 'Oh yes,' replied Cameron, lightly, 'that will be all right.' The elaborate dispatch sent all over the country committing Cameron to a course of obstruction in the Senate probably had no other foundation than this remark."

"What do you think of Blaine's Augusta speech?"

"It came nine years too late to do Blaine any good. He should have made it at the time he killed the Force bill in the Forty-third Congress. It is not consistent with his former speeches or actions even during this campaign. He started out in his letter of acceptance on the broad plain of harmony and unity. Everybody was to be good, and we were to have a common country, one people, one union, one destiny. That was the program of Blaine and his friends, while all along the Stalwarts had contended for a more vigorous policy with the South. Everything went along smoothly until the October elections, and when Mr. Blaine found that he had been disappointed in his expectations in regard to West Virginia, he changed his tune and delivered what might be termed a 'bloody shirt' speech at Fort Wayne, Indiana. No, that Augusta speech will not benefit Blaine with the party."

CALLING ON CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 21.—The Cleveland and Hendricks Insurance Club of New York City, called upon Governor Cleveland this afternoon, and presented him with resolutions expressing unqualified gratification at the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and conveying congratulations to the President-elect for the noble record he has made for honesty, integrity and faithfulness and reform.

MR. RANDALL'S FUTURE

AS LAID OUT FOR HIM BY A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The *Star* says: Mr. Randall's position under Cleveland's administration is an interesting topic of discussion among politicians about town. His friends say he can go in the new cabinet—not as Secretary of the Treasury but as head of the Interior Department, and they urge that he should accept it. The Interior they say is now the most important department in the Government, and would open a field to Randall in which his aggressiveness would bring the most credit to himself and party. They say he had nothing but embarrassment before him in the House, and moreover has the prospect of being thrown over the next time he goes before his district. The Republicans are overwhelmingly in control of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and will probably reconstruct his district so as to throw him out. Such an attempt it will be remembered was made some eleven years ago, and Randall was saved only through personal friends on the other side. This time the Republicans are said to be in no mood to show such consideration, and they will probably arrange to cut him off as soon as they can. But should he retain his hold on the district his position will not be pleasant. The tariff reformers will be in control, and after the immense majority Pennsylvania gave Blaine, Randall's wishes as regards the tariff will not be much respected. The new term he now has before him will, at all events, they say, be less agreeable than a position in the cabinet. The tariff question will certainly be taken up when the new Congress comes in, and the desire to get rid of Randall's presence during such discussions, it is thought, will lead to his being offered a place in the cabinet, where his tariff views will do no harm.

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Pot and Kettle Discussion.

(Chicago Tribune, Rep.)

Since the election the Postmaster General, a scrub politician from the wilds of Iowa, named Hatton, has openly rejoiced in the supposed defeat of Blaine, and has said that he has always been of the opinion that "Blaineism would not be tolerated in this country." Well, the tail goes with the hide. If Blaineism is not to be tolerated after the 4th of March, neither will Arthurism nor Hattonism been dured. Both Arthur and Hatton will retire to an obscurity which could never by any possibility encompass Mr. Blaine, and it will be the more congenial to them from the fact that they only emerged from it in consequence of a cruel murder, which deprived the country of its duly elected President.

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Like a Lone Fisherman.

(Washington Special.)

A lady of this city, who has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Conkling, recently sent him a newspaper clipping intimating that he might be a fusion candidate for the New York Senatorship. She added some expression of the pleasure it would give her to hear his voice in the Senate once more. She has just received from him this characteristic reply:

"MY DEAR MADAM—Please receive my thanks for the kind words you have written me. My lines now are cast so far from politics, and in waters of necessity, that your inclinations speak only as a sentiment. But none the less, they are valued and appreciated."

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The Half was Never Told of the wonderful powers and virtues of that best of all medicines, Kidney-Wort. It has been tried and proved. Its cures are numberless and the record of (supposed) incurable cases that have yielded to its influence, is astounding. If you have trouble with your Kidneys, Liver or Bowels. If you suffer from Constipation and Piles, if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Malaria, take Kindney-Wort. You will find it the remedy you need.

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Giving St. John a Start.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

We observe that St. John is now daily denounced as a venal wretch by the Republican organs that tattooed Mr. Blaine all over with charges of corruption. Is this the outcropping of a conspiracy to make St. John the Republican nominee for President in 1888? If they prove their charge that he made $35,000 out of this contest, his reputation as a magnetic man will be established.

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☞ A Pint of the Finest Ink for families or schools can be made from a 10c. package of Diamond Dyes. Try them. All druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

ST. JOHN OUT OF FAVOR.

Opposed in His Own State by the Prohibition Republicans,

Who Declare the Republican Party is Sound and Reliable on Prohibition.

The Kansas State Temperance Union met in its third annual session at Topeka on Wednesday last, with nearly two hundred delegates and members in attendance, including ex-Governor St. John and wife. The annual reports of the President and Secretary showed a total membership of 100,000, a gain of 50,000 during the year. This includes churches, Sunday schools, lodges and individual membership, the latter numbering about fifty thousand.

The resolutions adopted declared that the Republican party of Kansas, in adopting a platform that was satisfactory to Prohibitionists, and electing State officers and a Legislature pledged to carry out the Constitution so that the effects of prohibition may be fully realized, has done all that reasonable Prohibitionists can demand, and it is at this time entitled to the cordial support of temperance men. One resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That as long as the attitude of the two leading parties in the State remains unchanged, we are unalterably opposed to the formation or maintenance of an independent prohibition party, and we cordially invite those who have separated from us to return and act with us in future.

All the resolutions were passed without discussion except the last, against the adoption of which St. John made a speech. In the course of his remarks he said:

I am not here to defend a third or any other party; but I am here to enter a protest against the resolution now under consideration. [Confusion, cheers and hisses.] It is equivalent to saying that no man can be a Prohibitionist who is not a Republican. [Cries of "Sit down," "Go on," "Get out."] This Union was not organized in the interest of any party. [Great confusion.] If it is to be a Republican organization I will get out. [A voice: "Get out, then; you have been in too long now."] I have been engaged in this work for nearly forty years, and, by the help of God, I shall stay in it. As a Prohibitionist, I am willing to unite with every temperance organization in the whole country for the suppression of the dram-shop, but if I have got to surrender any rights as an American citizen and vote according to the dictates of the Republican party, or any other party, I will step out. I have yet to hear of a reason why I should not vote as I please, and I propose to vote as my conscience tells me. [Cries of "Bosh," "Go it, old man," "Stuff."] Gentlemen, you may call it bosh, but it is principle—the same principle that led me in 1858 to vote for John C. Fremont, and men said it was bosh then. You parade the streets and hang and burn us in effigy, but you can't burn up conscience. [Great confusion, lasting several minutes.] For me as an American citizen there is no fear of any party now no more than there was when I voted for Fremont. There was a God then and there is a God now, and to Him I shall look and know that the Prohibition party of this country will triumph in the end.

St. John's speech was replied to by President Campbell, who said he considered it an insult to the convention. The convention shortly afterward adjourned. St. John was much agitated during the delivery of his speech. There was a bitter feeling among the majority of the members against him for his course in the recent campaign.

◆◆◆

A WONDERFUL WILL.

A Rare Old Relic Filed for Probate

John Schneider, Late of Braddock, Disposes of His Estate in a Novel Way.

A curious will was filed for probate in the Register's office yesterday. The testator is a German named John Schneider, who resided at Braddock. The will is written in German. It is dated June 23, 1884, and starts out, "In the name of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin." The testator seems to have been ill and despondent at the time of writing his will, and his saloon business seems to have been running low. It is written in two sections. One of the provisions of the first part of the will is a bequest to his sister Theresa, as follows:

Theresa is to receive from me the one-half interest in the Ausbach Kunzenhausen railroad ticket should it come out with a big winning. The one-half is mine should I not any more or would not need it. Then it shall be divided among my sister's children, but as long as I live it belongs to me. I need it, necessary.

Another provision is a direction to his executor in the following words: "Write on my tombstone, if I get one, he was an honest man therefore died poor."

The second section of the will is as follows:

TUESDAY, June 24, 1884.—Not better yet, does not go at all in two weeks I have not sold ½ of Beer. I have emtied all the bottles myself, fill more till somebody calls for whiskey. Should you be informed of my death then come and get my body and inter it in your lot by one here a lot does cost from $50 to $150. I would not like to be buried among strangers altogether every paper or whatever it is that is of value to me or remembrance but if it really has no value for you any more, burn it; the watch keep in your family until Frankie becomes self-understanding, then it belongs to him, providing I might sell it before for a high price. All other truck sell or take it with you. You have place enough when the times get better and your can sell the house to advantage the title and insurance of $1,500 you will find in the First National Bank the receipt in the Dollar Savings Bank where I have $3, coming to me so I think I have provided for all. On this earth alas little for my soul go to Mr. Behr what I did not write he knows virbly and can, tell you here it is so bad that one can scarce make a living any more Banks are breaking a President will be elected with humbug and swindle and the poor laborer must suffer thereby and by poor wages I wait yet with others what may come, wretched is it to day already. God protect me from despair, nevertheless I will not commit suicide.

JOHN V. W. SCHNEIDER.

AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Chronic Catarrh.

C. W. Mellier, of 406 South Fourth street, St. Louis, is twenty years of age, and has been a sufferer from chronic catarrh, which had become quite offensive. When he came to Dr. Hartman, two months ago, he was told it would take six months to cure him. But he has progressed beyond all expectations, and nearly all signs of the disease have disappeared. Before being treated he could not breathe out of the nose, and now he has perfect control of the nasal organ. PERUNA did the business.

James Dunn, of 1310 Gay street, St. Louis, has suffered from catarrh since 1870. The gentleman told the reporter the following straightforward story of his case. "I took the disease in Memphis. It commenced in my head and extended to my throat, and a bad cough followed. I went to a number of physicians, and they told me my trouble was liver disease, and one said it was palpitation of the heart that caused the cough. For the last year I have been practically worthless. I could not ascend a flight of stairs without suffering from shortness of breath and fast beating of the heart, and my appetite was very defective. After eating I often coughed so hard that I would throw up everything in my stomach. I could not walk any distance without panting. Five weeks ago I went under the care of Dr. Hartman, and now my cough has disappeared and I feel like a new man." PERUNA was his treatment.

Next came George Sauerbaum, residing at 1929 Carr street, St. Louis, who is an old patient of Dr. Hartman. He stated that he had suffered most intensely from chronic catarrh of the head and lungs, but is now almost cured, his lungs being entirely well and his head greatly improved. The gratitude of this gentleman was almost boundless, and he expressed it to the reporter in the strongest terms, saying "PERUNA will cure any disease."

I. P. Dukehart, of Cumberland, Md., superintendent B. & O. R. R. Co's Hotels (conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for twenty-eight years, and previously a druggist), writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Columbus, O. I have used but one bottle of PERUNA between myself and son. He had diptheretic sore throat, and is now well. As for myself, it has entirely relieved the dullness in my head, which has been of long standing—the result of chronic malaria. I never took anything in my life that gave me such great satisfaction. My wife is now taking it also."

se19MWF& W-tc-nB

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four [illegible], and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

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Affords unequaled facilities for thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

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☞ N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address

J. C. SMITH'S SON.

SEND FOR THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT. Price, $3 00,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Quiet and Featureless Day in Banking Circles.

The Local Stock and Real Estate Market Also Dull.

There cannot be anything new said in regard to the money market. In all departments business was quiet, but a more hopeful feeling prevailed among bankers. They do not anticipate any marked improvement until the holiday season is over, but at the expiration of that time a general revival in all branches of trade is looked for. It is too late to look for much of a fall trade now, and our merchants are not disposed to force business until after the new year is fairly entered upon. The loan department is not entirely deserted, as a fair amount of business paper finds its way into the discount drawers daily. Notice was served on many of the banks yesterday by manufacturers and merchants that they would call upon them for considerable money to-day for the purpose of paying employes a portion of their wages to furnish them with spending money on Thursday—Thanksgiving Day. Rates of interest remain unchanged.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges...$ 995,798 96 | Balances...$ 237,067 58

Stock brokers continue to growl at the stagnation existing in their business. They report the inquiry good, but say holders refuse to sell at the prices offered—hence the dullness. Robinson Bros., sold $1,500 Chartiers Block Coal first mortgage at par and interest.

Real estate agents had no sales to report, but said several were under negotiation.

The drug store of Gus H. Zachariae, corner of Wylie avenue and Fulton street, has been closed by the Sheriff at the suit of Mrs. Zachariae. The execution is for $10,000.

The saloon of C. A. Klages, on Carson street, near Fifteenth, was sold yesterday by the Sheriff to satisfy a claim. It brought $275 and was purchased by the claimant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼	50⅜
Reading Railroad	11⅝	11 11-16
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	3	5⅛
Lehigh Valley	60½	61
United Co.'s of New Jersey	198⅜	....
Central Transfer Company	33	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30	111⅛	......
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	17¾	18
N. Pacific preferred	41¼	41⅜
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	....	13
N. Central R. W	55¾	....

IN NEW YORK.

The Wall Street Market Strong and Active.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Money easy at ⅝@1½ per cent.; closed offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6c per cent.

Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 481¾; demand 485½. Produce exports for the week $6,464,060.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

3 per cent. bonds	101¼	U. S. new 4s	121⅞
U. S 4½s	114¼	Pacific 6s of '95	128

STOCKS.

State bonds quiet.

Railways higher.

The stock market was characterized by activity and strength. There were fractional reactions at intervals. With the exception of Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental the entire list was higher compared with Monday's closing prices. Reports were current that the passenger rate war will be settled shortly, both here and at the West. These rumors frightened the bears into covering, and the market is heavily oversold. Lending rates were higher. Lackawanna and New York Central lent at 1-64, Lake Shore, Erie new seconds, Reading and Union Pacific at 1-128 per cent. per diem for use. The features of the market were Grangers, Lackawanna and Trunk Line shares. Prices advanced 1 to 2¾ per cent., Rock Island leading with sales up to 110¾; Northwestern rose 2¾, to 91½; St. Paul 2, to 78½; Lackawanna 1⅛, to 109⅜; Delaware and Hudson ⅝, to 90⅝; Lake Shore 2¼, to 67⅝; Missouri Pacific ¾, to 94½; New York Central 1⅛, to 89½; Erie ½, to 14½; Omaha 1¼, to 30; Union Pacific ⅝, to 51⅛ and Western Union ⅞ to 60¾. Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental were weak, falling off ⅜ to 17¾ for Northern Pacific, 1 to 40⅛ for preferred and ⅜ to 12⅝ for Oregon Transcontinental. In the afternoon Northern Pacific preferred was firmer, in sympathy with the strength in the general list, the stock selling up to 41⅜. The market closed strong at or near the highest figure of the day. Compared with last night, closing prices are ¼ to 3¼ per cent. higher.

TRANSACTIONS.

to-day aggregated 266,000 shares, as follows: Delaware and Lackawanna 33,000, Erie 11,000, Lake Shore, 29,000, Northwest 37,000, New York Central 12,000, St Paul 42,000, Union Pacific 21,000, Western Union 16,000, and Northern Pacific 37,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	109¼	Louisville & N	25⅜
Erie seconds	51½	Louisville & N. A*	20
Lehigh & Wilkes	93½	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.	10
Louisiana consols	74½	Do. seconds	5
Missouri 6s	103⅜	Memp. & Charles	26
St. Joe	110	Michigan Central	57
St. P. & S.C. firsts	115¾	Min. & St. Louis	12⅛
Tennessee 6s, old	40	Do. preferred	26¼
Tennessee 6s, new	38	Missouri Pacific	94½
Tex. Pac. L. G	37½	Mobile & Ohio	6½
Do Rio Grande	57½	Morris & Essex, of.	21⅛
Union Pac firsts	112	Nashville & Chat	36
Do. Land Grants	106⅛	New Jersey Cen	42
Do. Sinking Fund	117	Norfolk & W. pref.	17
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	17¾
Va. con. ex. m. cou	39	Do. preferred	41¼
Do. deferred	5	Chicago & N. W	91⅛
Adams Express	131	Do. preferred	126
Allegheny Central	3½	N. Y Central	89
Alton & Terre H	18	Ohio Central	1½
Do preferred	75	Ohio & Miss	17¼
American Express	94	Do preferred	51
B., C., R. & N	33¾	Ontario & West	11⅛
Can. Pacific	44¼	Oregon Nav	69
Can. Southern	31	Oregon Transcon	12⅞
Central Pacific	34½	Oregon Impr	21
Chesapeake & O	5	Pacific Mail	53¼
Do. pref. firsts	11	Panama	98
Do seconds	5	Peoria D. & E	12⅝
Chicago & Alton	128½	Pittsburgh	137
Do. preferred	145	Pullman Pal. Car.	9⅛
C., B. & Q	20¼	Reading	23¼
Chi., St. L. & N.O.	82	Rock Island	10¼
C., St. L. & Pitts	7	St. Louis & San F.	20
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	39
C., S. & C	23	Do. first pref	82
Cleveland Col	34	C., M. & St. Paul	78
Del. & Hudson	90⅛	Do. preferred	5⅛
Del., Lack. & W	9¼	St. Paul, M. & M	81
Den. & Rio G	8⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	30¼
Erie	14	Do. preferred	91
Do preferred	27½	Texas Pacific	12
East Tennessee	4¼	Union Pacific	51
Do preferred	7⅝	U. S. Express	52
Fort Wayne	125	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	4½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	38½	Do preferred	11¾
Do. preferred*	88½	Wells & Fargo Ex	105
Harlem	185	W. U. Telegraph	60⅛
Houston & Texas	31½	Homestake	9¼
Illinois Central	117	Ontario	19
Ind., B. & West	15	Quicksilver	5½
Kansas & Texas	16⅛	Do preferred	32
Lake Erie & West.	11½	Sutro	13
Lake Shore	67⅝		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

The mining market was moderately active; sales included: Stannard at .40@.33, Bodie 3.10@3.15, (50 shares), Horn Silver 4.70, Hale and Norcross 2.75, Sutro Tunnel .13@12, Robinson .40, and Albion .07.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, November 25.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Water Power	2	Eastern R. R	39
Boston Land	5	L. R. & Ft. S.	20
A. & T. R. R. 1st 7s	20¾	N. Y. & N. E	10
Do Land Grants	18	Old Colony	144
N. Y. & N. E 7s	100	Catalpa	5½
A. & T. R. R	72⅞	Pewabic	6¼
Boston & Albany	187	Quincy	1
Boston & Maine	63¼	Ridge	30
C., B. & Q	120	Flint & P. M. p'fd.	86⅛
C., S. & C	12		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	35	Mexican	45
Belcher	65	Mount Diablo	3¾
Best & Belcher	1	Navajo	3¼
Bodie Con	2⅛	Ophir	50
Chollar	1¾	Potosi	80
Consolidated Va	15	Savage	75
Con. Pacific	90	Sierra Nevada	95
Crown Point	80	Union Con	45
Gould & Curry	1	Utah	70
Hale & Norcross	2¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 25.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day £15,000. Consols money 100¾; U. S. 4½s 16¾; 4s 25¾; Erie, 14; seconds, 53⅝; New York Central, 90½; Illinois Central, 19¼; Pennsylvania Central, 52⅜; Reading, 11⅝; Canadian Pacific, 46⅛; St. Paul, 79⅝; Silver, 49⅞d.

PARIS, November 25.—Rentes, 79f. 20c.

ANTWERP, November 25.—Refined petroleum, 18¾f.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady and in fair demand. Wheat—California, No. 1, 6s 7d@6s 10d; No. 2, do 6s 5d@6s 7d; red western spring, 6s 7d@6s 9d; winter, 6s 4d@6s 8d. Corn—New Western mixed 5s 4d; fine American cheese 58s. Bacon—Long clear 39s, short clear 41s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, cloth business moderate and unchanged; yarn stronger and slightly dearer. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 88,000 bushels; American 55,000 bushels; receipts of American corn for 3 days, 38,400 bushels.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

The general merchandise markets yesterday exhibited little animation and trading was done on a moderate scale in all departments. Flour was steady and unchanged. Cornmeal was weak and lower. Wheat was steady, with supply equal to the demand. Corn continues to come forward freely, and prices weak and a shade off on some grades. Oats are weak with tendency of prices downward. Rye, barley, millfeed and hay remain steady at former quotations. On 'Change the following sales were made: One car sample oats at 32½c, and three cars No. 1 timothy hay, to arrive, at $14 25.

The produce market was generally quiet. Poultry was in fair supply, with the demand especially active for dressed turkeys and chickens, and trade in this line is altogether satisfactory. The demand for game of all kinds has been brisk for the past few days and everything points to a brisk trade until after Thanksgiving. Cranberries are in good demand and firm at our quotations. Vegetables of all kinds are in better request and prices firm. Butter, eggs and cheese are in fair supply at unchanged price.

The grocery market continues to rule steady and prices remain nominally unchanged. Coffees are firmer and a quarter higher in the East for green, but the market here remains steady at previous quotations. Sugars are about steady. Foreign fruits and canned goods are in better request.

There is no change to note in the market for hog products, and prices are weak and tending downward.

THE DIAMOND MARKET.

If there is one thing which the citizens of Pittsburgh should be more proud of than another it is her markets. Few cities are better supplied with markets than Pittsburgh. Everything necessary to make up a meal and which will satisfy the most fastidious can be found in the Diamond market. There is a large variety of seasonable vegetables, meats, fruits, game, etc., to select from, and at prices which enable the humblest housewife to prepare a meal at a trifling cost. At this season of the year the cost of living is generally high, but a glance over the following prices will convince everyone that a good meal can be gotten up for much less than is generally supposed.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, 2 bunches	5
Celery, per bunch	5
Parsnips 2 bunches	5
Salsify, per bunch	5
Horseradish, per bunch	5 @ 10
Turnips, ½ peck	15
Sweet potatoes, ½ peck	15
Apples, ½ peck	20 @ 25
Cabbage, per head	5 @ 10
Onion, ½ peck	20
Pot toes, ½ peck	15
Spinnich, ½ peck	15
Cranberries, per quart	15 @ 20
Squash, each	15 @ 25

FRUITS.

Grapes, per lb	15
Bananas, per dozen	20 @ 35
Oranges, per dozen	40 @ 50
Lemons, per dozen	25

GAME.

Venison, saddles	25
Pheasants, per pair	$1 50
Quail, per dozen	1 50
Duck, Mallards per pair	1 00
Rabbits, per pair	60
Squirrels, per pair	40
Chickens, dressed, per pound	12 @ 15
Turkey, " " "	15 @ 18

MEATS.

Steak, tenderloin	25
" surloin	15 @ 20
" round	10 @ 15
Boiling meat	8 @ 12
Roasts "	10 @ 20
Pork	8 @ 12½
Sausage	12½
Bologna	10
Liver pudding	8
Corned beef	10
Ham, whole	12½
Ham, sliced	20
Lard	8½@ 10
Mutton, chops	15
Mutton, legs	11
Mutton, fore-quarters	8
Lamb, fore quarters	8
Lamb, hind-quarters	15
Veal, cutlets	20 @ 25
Veal, roast	15
Veal, stew	10 @ 12

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
December	74⅛	75	74	74½
January	75⅛	75½	74⅝	74⅞
February	76¼	76⅛	75⅝	75¾
May	82⅛	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝
Cash wheat, 74⅛c.				
CORN.				
November	38¼	39⅜	38⅛	39⅛
Year	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
January	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
May	37⅜	37⅜	37	37
Cash corn, 39⅛c.				
OATS.				
November	26	.....	.....	25¾
December	25⅛	....	....	25
Year	25⅛	....	....	25
May	28	....	....	28⅛

Car lots—Wheat, 562; corn, 683; oats, 127.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following changes: Wheat, increase, 1,602,000 bushels; corn, decrease, 99,000 bushels; oats, increase, 6,300 bushels.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$5 75	@6 00
Fancy winter patents	5 75	@6 00
Fancy family winter	4 75	@5 00
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 50	@4 75
XX family (medium winter)	4 50	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 50	@4 75
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 25	@4 50
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	3 50	@
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	70	@
Do country	65	@
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	85	@ 87
No. 1 Fultz	83	@ 85
No. 2	80	@ 82
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	54	@ 55
High mixed shelled old	52	@ 53
Mixed shelled old	50	@ 51
Rejected shelled old	49	@ 50
Prime yellow ear, new	46	@ 47
High mixed ear, new	43	@ 44
Mixed ear, new	40	@ 42
New yellow, shelled	47	@ 48
New mixed, shelled	41	@ 45
OATS—No. 2 white	31½@	32½
Light mixed	30½@	31
Black mixed	28	@ 29
RYE—Pennsylvania	63	@ 64
Western	61	@ 62
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68	@ 75
Western	60	@ 70
Canada	85	@ 88

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $13 00@14 00 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00; middlings $15 00 to $20 00, as to quality; chopped feed $21 00@23 00; as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $19 00@20 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; upland do. $12 00@13 00.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 75@1 80 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 00@2 25 per bushel; prime navies $1 90@2 00; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country 20@22c; dairy 22@25c; common to medium 8@10c; prime creamery 26@29c; choice creamery 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 13@13½c; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13½@14c; Sweitzer 12½@15c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 00@4 25; in barrels $12 50@14 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 25@26c per dozen; pickled 18@20c; cold storage 22@23c.

FEATHERS—We quote 40@45@50c according to quality.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 00@4 25 per box; lemons $4 50, $5 00@5 50 per box; bananas, $1 25@1 50@2 50 per bunch.

GAME—Wild ducks, $2 00@2 25@2 50; geese, $3 50@4 50; quail, $1 75@2 25; pheasants, $5 00@5 50; squirrels, $1 25@1 50 per dozen; rabbits, 30@35c per pair. Venison—Saddles 15@17c; dressed do; hide on 14c; whole deer 8@10c. Pigeons 35c per pair.

HOPS—30@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 17@18c; choice buckwheat 14@16c; California 16@18c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—Rose 38@40c per bushel on track; from store, 50c; Jersey sweets $4 25@4 50 per barrel; Baltimores $3 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 45@50c per pair; spring chickens 35@50c per pair; dressed 12@13c per lb; turkeys 8@10c per lb. live wt.; dressed 13@15c per lb.

PORK—We quote at 6½@7c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 6@6½c; Virginia, 6½@7c; roasted, $1 60@1 75 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; large, $4 75@5 00; timothy seed, $1 55@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $4 00@5 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country 5½@6c; do. in cakes 6@6½c; city do. 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 55@1 60 per barrel; celery, 30@45c per dozen; cabbage in bulk, $4 00@5 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 00@1 25 per bushel; shellbarks, $2 00@2 50; chestnuts, $3 00@4 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

Sugars.		Syrups.	
Stand cut loaf	7¼@	Maple flav'd.	32 @33
Cubes	7¼@	Choice sugar syrup	35 @ 42
Powdered	7¼@	Good do. do.	33 @
Standard granulated	6¾@	Rock candy d'ps ½ bbls	90@
Palissade	6¾@	Blackstrap	19
Confect'rs A	6¼@	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Standard A	6¼@	Fancy	55 @58
Palace	6 @	New crop do	58 @60
Crescent A	5⅞@	Choice	53 @54
Windsor A	5¾@	Good	50 @52
Ridgewood A	5⅝@	*Salt.*	
Choice lt. yel	5⅜@ 5¾	No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Good do	5⅛@	Extra	1 10
Fair do	5 @ 5⅜	Dairy	1 40
Common do	4¾@ 5¼	Coarse Cryst Salt.	1 25
Green Coffees.		*Starch.*	
Fancy Rio	13 @14	Gloss	6¾@8
Choice Golden Rio	13 @13½	Corn	6⅝@8
Prime Rio	12 @	*Rice.*	
Good do	12 @	Head Car'lina	6¾@7
Fair do	11 @	Choice do	6⅝@7
Old Gov Java	18 @22	Prime do	6¼@6½
Maracaibo	15 @18	Rangoon	5⅜@6
Mocha	24 @25	Louisiana	6 @6½
Santos	12 @13	*Soda.*	
Laguayra	10⅛@14	Bi Carb in kgs	4 @4½
Roasted Coffees.		Do do assort pap's	6 @
In papers	15 @19	Do do ½ pap's	6⅝@
In bulk	13½@15	Salsoda in kegs	1¾@
Lower grades	11⅛@12½	do in bbls	1½@
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½	Granulated do. 60 lbs boxes	2 @
Java in bulk	24⅛@25½		
Spices—Whole.		*Candles.*	
Cloves	15 @18	Star, full w'gt	12½@
Allspice	7 @	Hotel	13½@
Sifted	9 @	Stearine	11½@
Cassia	8 @		
Pepper	16½@19		
Nutmeg	60 @75		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$3 25	Do shelled	40 c
Lon Lay's do	3 25	Walnuts, Naples	20
Muscatels new	3 00	Sicily filberts	14
New Valencia	10@10½	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Old Valencia	8½	Maccaroni	8 @12
Ondara do	8½@ 9	Vermicelli	8 @12
Seedless	3 85	Tapioca	4½@
Sultanas	10½@	Brazil nuts	12 @
Dates	5 @	Lemons, ⅌ box	$5 00
Currants	5½@ 5½	Cocanuts ⅌ 100	5 00
Prunes	5¼@ 6	Lemon peel ⅌ lb	18 c
New French 60s	12	Pecans	12½c
New French 80s	10 c	Sago	4½c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Citron ⅌ lb	30@35
Do Ivica	23 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas, new	$1 55@1 60	Red cherries	90
Soaked peas	75@	Lima beans, 2 lbs	$1 25
Rsp'brs new	1 20@1 25	Soak do do	90c@
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	String do do	85c@
Gooseberries	1 00@	Pumpkins do	@ 95
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Damson plums, 2 lbs	1 10
Extra do	2 25@	Greenage	1 60
Stan peaches	1 70@1 90	Egg plums	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbl 600	3 50	California apricots	2 75
do bbls 1,200	5 50	Do pears	3 00
½ bbls 1,200	4 00@	Do greengage	2 75
Do bbls 2 400	7 50@	Do egg	2 75
Winslow's corn	1 25	Tomatoes	90c@ 95
Other brands	90c@1 00	Salmon, 1lb	1 40@1 60
Baker's corn	@1 15	Kinney do	1 60
		Blackberries	1 10

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	11½c
Medium do do do	11¾c
Small do do do	12 c
Breakfast bacon	10½c
Sugar cured shoulders	8½c
S. C. roulets (boneless shoulders)	10 c
Dry beef, in sets	11½c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon, shoulders	7½c
do clear sides	9 c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$13 50
Family pork, light pieces	13 50
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	7¾c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8¼c
do tubs, 60 pounds	8¼c
do buckets, 20 pounds	8½c
do in pails, 3 pounds	9¼c
do do 5 pounds	9 c
do do 10 pounds	8¾c
do tin cans, 60 pounds	8 c
California sausage—Bologna	7 c

A SHADE LOWER

The Oil Market Dull and Tending Downward.

Dullness again reigned supreme at the oil exchanges, and the market was even more sluggish than on Monday. The Gibson well, on the Kennedy farm, which was reported Monday evening as doing over 200 barrels per hour, yesterday morning had fell off to 76 barrels, at which gait it continues to flow. This decline must have been expected by the trade in general, for the market opened comparatively strong, and displayed no particular weakness during the entire session. Opening at 72 cents, values fell off to 71 cents, firmed to 72½ cents, weakened to 71⅝ cents and firmed again to 71⅞ cents, at which figure the market closed.

The other field news was unimportant. The McBride well, south of Gibson No. 2, is in the sand and due soon. It is expected to come in a big well, but, like its predecessor, will no doubt fall off rapidly. Fisher No. 1 was torpedoed last evening. A gauge of wells yesterday morning showed the Greenlee doing 54 per hour; Armstrong, 54; Connor No. 1, 17; Connor No. 2, 63; Christie No. 1, 13; Phillips No. 5, 36; Gibson No. 1, 11; Gibson No. 2, 76; Fisher No. 6, 30; Phillips No. 2, 10.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	72c	Lowest	71c
Highest	72½c	Close	71⅞c

	Barrels.
Charters	40,596
Average charters	41,231
Shipments	4,233
Average shipments	64,358
Runs	86,076
Average runs	60,695
Clearances	841,000

Exchange stock, no bids; $525 asked.

N. Y. refined, 7⅝c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9½c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8⅝@ 9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15¼@ c

BRADFORD, November 25.—Crude oil quiet and steady, and light trading. National Transit and Tidewater runs Monday, 64,707 barrels; total shipments, 81,441 barrels; charters, 12,819 barrels; clearances, 2,804,000 barrels. National Transit certificates opened at 72⅛c and closed at 71⅞c; highest 72⅛c; lowest, 70⅞c.

OIL CITY, PA., November 25.—National Transit certificates opened at 71⅞c; highest 72⅛c; lowest 71c; closed at 71⅞c. Sales, 1,306,000 barrels; clearances, 1,630,000 barrels; runs, 86,076 barrels; shipments, 171,338 barrels; charters, 12,619 barrels. Exchange stock—$400 bid; none offered.

TITUSVILLE, November 25.—Opened at 71⅞c; highest 72⅛c; lowest 71c; closed at 71⅞c; shipments 171,338 barrels; charters 12,619 barrels; runs 86,076 barrels.

FROM OUR SCOUT.

THE SIMPSON WELL CLOSELY WATCHED —THE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, PA., November 25.—The total production of Thorn Creek at 9 o'clock this morning was 10,200 barrels for the preceding twenty-four hours. Gibson No. 2 had declined to 75 barrels per hour, and is flowing at about that rate now. Armstrong, No. 2 had fallen to 45 barrels per hour at 1 P. M. Conners No. 1 ceased flowing entirely this morning and has not produced a barrel since. There is very little change in other producing wells. The bailer was dropped in the Simpson well on the Kennedy farm this morning, which stopped the drill until about 2:30 P. M., when they succeeded in fishing it out and resumed drilling. The telegraph offices have been established in a tent immediately in the rear of the boiler, which thus takes the double part of a heater and motive power for the drill. As an instance of the interest taken in this well the scouts all congregated there, and as the rope was run up and down with the fishing apparatus one scout was stationed in the derrick and as the cable neared the top the crowd would yell, "Bailer or no bailer?" Which was answered by the man in the derrick with "No bailer," until about 2:30 P. M., when he cried "Bailer out." There was immediately a rush for the telegraph offices and in a short space of time all the different oil exchanges were notified of the fact that a bailer had been fished out of the Simpson well, ordinarily an insignificant occurrence.

Messrs. Forman and Satterfield, of Buffalo, and T. J. Vandergrift, of Jamestown, N. Y., all members of the Producers' Association, visited the wells to-day in company with J. J. and Henry Fisher. It is understood they are negotiating for the purchase of the Fisher Bros. interest in this field.

FISH MARKET.

BOSTON.

(From Commercial Bulletin.)

The fish trade remains dull. Nothing like an active demand is looked for until after New Year's. Stocks are abundant and low prices rule. The mackerel catch is over, and there is a disposition to hold large mackerel at firmer figures. The demand is now limited. Old orders are very generally cleared up. The receipts of 2 000 bbls are chiefly from our ports. We quote:

No. 1 Shore	$20 00@22 00	Large 3s	7 50@ 8 00
do. Bay	16 00@17 00	Rimmed 3s	4 00@ 4 50
Large S. 2s	10 50@12 00	Med. 3s	3 50@ 3 75
do. Bay	12 00@13 00	No. 4	3 25@ 3 50
Med. 2s	7 00@ 8 00		

The market for dry fish is very quiet. A great amount of codfish continues to be pressed forward for sale. The receipts this week were 10,000 qtl., equal to 1,200,000 lbs. In face of such receipts the market has no chance to rally. There is considerable complaint against the retailers for not putting down prices to a fair margin and so increase his sales and work off some of this surplus. There has been a fair supply for all kinds of fresh fish but halibut this week. There have been no halibut in the market. Trade has been good.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 25.—Flour dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand active and unsettled; foreign advices firmer, but the visible supply report showed an increase of 1,500,000 bushels; market ruled strong, but ruled weak and lower at the close, and closed ⅝c under the latest figures of yesterday; sales ranged: November 73⅛@74⅛c, closed at 73⅞c; December 74@75c, closed at 74⅛c; January 74⅝@75⅛c, closed at 74⅞c; May 81⅝@82⅛c, closed at 81⅝c; No. 2 Chicago 73⅞@74c; No. 3, 58@62c; No. 2 red 75c; No. 3 red 62@64c.

CORN—In good demand, though at times ruled quiet; market strong and higher early, weakened again and closed about the same as yesterday for deferred futures, while cash and November ruled quiet and firm; cash 38⅛@38⅞c; November 38⅛@39c, closed at 38⅞c; the year 35⅝@36⅛c, closed at 35⅝c; January 34⅛@35c, closed at 34⅛c; May 37@37⅝c, closed at 37c.

OATS—Steady and a shade higher; cash 25⅝c; November 25⅛@26c, closed at 25¾c; December 25@25⅛c, closed at 25c; May 28@28⅛c, closed at 28⅛c.

RYE—Steady at 51c.

BARLEY—Easier at 58½c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1 29½.

PORK—In fair demand and 10@15c higher; cash $10 75@11 00; the year $10 60@10 65, January $10 77½@10 90 closed at $10 85@10 87½.

LARD—Firmer and 2½@5c higher; cash 6.87½@7.12½c, closed at 7.12½c; November 6.82½@7.12½c, closed at 7.12½c; December 6.79@7.72½c; January 6.70@6.75½c, closed at 6.72½@6.75c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 4.75@4.80c; short rib 5.37½@5.80c; short clear 5.95@6.00c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 2½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 21,000 barrels; wheat, 283,000 bushels; corn, 251,000 bushels; oats, 92,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 59,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 28,000 bushels; wheat, 60,600 bushels; corn, 205,000 bushels; oats, 61,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley 43,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board.

WHEAT—Easier; declined ⅛@¼c.

CORN—Firmer; November advanced ⅜c; December advanced ⅛c.

OATS—Quiet; January declined ⅛c.

PORK—Quiet; January declined 2½c.

LARD—Irregular; November advanced 5c; January advanced 2½c; February declined 2½c.

New York—NOVEMBER 25.—Flour steady and unchanged; receipts, 30 000 barrels; exports, 6,000 barrels. Wheat—Spot lots ⅛@⅜c higher; options heavy; receipts, 183,000 bushels; exports, 16,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 81c; ungraded red 67@79c; No. 4 red 80@72c; posted No. 2 red 81¾@83c; No. 2 red December, sales of 744,000 bushels at 81¾@82⅛c, closing at 82⅛c; January, sales of 2,320,000 bushels at 84⅛@85⅛c, closing at 84⅞c; February, sales of 1,320,000 bushels at 86⅝@87⅛c, closing at 86⅞c; March, sales of 20,000 bushels at 88⅛@89⅛c, closing at 88⅞c; April, sales of 144,000 bushels at 90⅝@91⅛c, closing at 90⅞c; May, sales of 760,000 bushels at 92⅛@93⅛c, closing at 92⅞c; June, sales of 40,000 bushels at 93⅛@93⅞c, closing at 93⅞c. Corn—Spot lots ⅛@¼c higher and options advanced ⅜@1c, closing with some reaction; receipts, 100,000 bushels; exports 9,600 bushels; ungraded 48@44c; No. 3 46½@47c; steamer 46⅛@48⅛c; No. 2 49@50½c; No. 2 November 49@50c, closing at 50c; December 47½@48⅛c, closing at 48⅛c; January and March 45⅛@46c, closing at 45⅞c; February 45⅛@46c, closing at 45⅞c; May 46⅛@46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c. Oats ⅛@⅛c higher; receipts, 73,000 bushels; exports, 151 bushels; western mixed 32@33c; white western 33@38c. Hay demand fair and market firm. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull 9½@10c; options closed a trifle lower, more doing; sales, 41,750 bags; November 8.25@8.35c; December 8.40@8.50c; January 8.35@8.45c; April 8.65@8.80c; February 8.40@8.86c; May 8.75@8.85c; June 8.85@8.90c. Sugar dull; refined steady; Mould A 6⅝@6⅞c; granulated 6 1-16c. Rice—Firm and fairly active. Petroleum firm; United 71⅞c; refined 7⅝c. Tallow easy. Rosin firm. Eggs, western fresh firm and in fair demand. Pork quiet and firm. Beef quiet and firm. Lard higher; contract western 7.30@7.35c; November 9.35c; December 7.07@7.10c; January 7.13c; February 7.14c; March 7.21@7.26c. Butter quiet and weak. Cheese steady and moderate demand. Lead dull. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee—NOVEMBER 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee 72⅛c; November 72⅛c; December 72⅝c; January 73⅝c. Corn scarce and firm; new, 39c delivered. Oats easier; No. 2, 25½c; No. 2 white 27½c. Rye steady; No. 1 52c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 spring 62c; No. 3 selected 47c. Mess pork $11 00 cash and November $11 83 December and January. Lard—Prime steam 6.87c cash and November; 6.75c January. Live hogs steady at $3 90@4 40. Butter quiet; choice creamery 22@24c; best dairy 18@20c. Cheese steady; best new cream 11½@12½c. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Freights nominal. Wheat to Buffalo 2½c.

Toledo—NOVEMBER 25.—Wheat weak; No. 2 red November 69⅛c; December 70c bid; 71½ asked; January 71⅛c asked; February 74c asked; May 78⅛c; No. 2 soft 75c asked. Corn dull; No. 2 cash and November 38c asked; the year 37⅛c asked; May 37c bid; rejected 35⅛c; no grade 34⅛c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 white 28⅛c; No. 2 do 27c. Cloverseed quiet and steady; prime cash $4 55; December $4 52½ bid; $4 57½ asked. Receipts—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats none. Shipments—Wheat 6,000 bushels; corn 11,000 bushels; oats 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 76c. Corn heavy; No. 2 39c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 28½c. Rye dull; No. 2 53@53½c. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall 68c. Pork dull at $12 75. Lard firmer at 7.00c. Bulkmeats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 11. Butter dull and unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Cheese lower; factory 7@12c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
TUESDAY, November 25, 1884. }

Cattle—Cattle market active and a shade better than yesterday's prices. Receipts, 247 head; shipments, 1,073 head.

Hogs—Hog market firm. Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 5,700 head. Philadelphias, $4 65@4 75; Yorkers, $4 50@4 60.

Sheep—Sheep market dull at unchanged prices. Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 3,400 head.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, November 24, 1884. }

The market at these yards to-day was miserably dull and a large amount of the stock offered was held over. Buyers were scarce and firm in their views, only buying when prices and stock suited them. Fair to good cattle brought 4½@5⅛c, while common stockers and feeders sold at 3½@4½c per pound. Bulls were scarce and the demand light, selling at 2½@3⅛c per pound. Dry cows were in very poor request at 2@2¾@3⅛c per pound. Fresh cows were scarce and higher at $40 00@55 00 per head. Calves were also scarce and sold at 7c per pound.

The sheep market was the slowest of the season. The supply was fair, but the demand was poor, and about half the offerings remained unsold at the close of this report, 1 o'clock P. M. Tops sold at 3½@4c, and common at 2@3c per pound. Lambs were in better demand and sold from 3c to 5c per pound, according to quality.

There was an over-supply of hogs, there being about 600 head offered, and the market was slow and sluggish at the following prices: Tops, 4½@4⅜c; light packing, 4@4½c; roughs, 3@4c per pound.

Following are the receipts over the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad during the past week:

Name.	Where From.	No.
Chas. Volbrecht	Ill.	128
Needy & Smith	Mo.	164
A. Greenwald	Mo.	40
Chas. Zoller	Pa.	112
Henry Alcorn	Pa.	160
J. S. Hinchman	O.	58
C. Dellingbaugh	Ohio	9
Geo. Lippert	Ohio	7
J. Barkley	Ill.	37
L. Reizenstein	Ill.	22
Arnold & Co	Ill.	20
Gerson & Ziegler	Ill.	93
A. Fromm	Ill.	59
Isaac Wolf	Ill.	59
H. Hirsch & Co	Ill.	20
S. Trauerman	Ill.	21
I. Wolfe & Co	Ill.	70
R. Brown	Ohio	30
Henry Runge	Pa.	80
J. A. Franke	O.	114
McCreery & Allen	Pa.	202
Wm. Hockenberger	Ohio	35
F. Sponsler	Ohio	101

Buffalo—NOVEMBER 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 204 head; consigned through, 63 cars; 8 cars fresh arrivals medium to good, of from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, sold at $4 30@4 60; common to fair mixed butchers' $3 35@3 50; fair stockers $3 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; consigned through, 19 cars; market dull, with a feeders' and butchers' trade only; feeders $4 25@4 50; medium to good butchers' sheep $3 35@3 75; fair Canada lambs $4 70.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; consigned through, 68 cars; market active, firm and higher on account of light supply; medium to fair Yorkers $4 50@4 60; selected $4 65; butchers' grades $4 30@4 40.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 25.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts 25,000 head; shipments 4,500 head; market closed 10c higher; rough packing $3 95@4 20; packing and shipping $4 20@4 50; light $4 00@4 25; skips and culls $2 25@4 00.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments 7,000; market steady; export grades $6 40@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 50@6 00; Texans $3 50@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts 3,000 head; shipments 200 head; market steady; inferior to fair $2 12½@2 90; medium to good $3 00@4 00; Texans $2 00@3 00; Western $2 50@3 50.

New York—NOVEMBER 25.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,131 head, of which sixteen carloads were for exporters and twelve carloads consigned to city slaughterers direct; trading very light; common to prime native steers $4 76@6 25 per cwt.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,950 head; market dull; clearances not made; sheep $2 75@4 25; lambs $4 25@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,400 head; market dull and nothing doing in live hogs for lack of offering.

Kansas City—NOVEMBER 25.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,600 head; market steady; exports $5 90@6 25; good to choice shipping $5 40@5 75; feeders $3 75@5 75; common to medium $4 75@5 15; cows $2 60@3 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; market steady; lots of 209 to 335 pounds $4 10@4 30; mainly $4 15@4 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; market quiet at $2 75@3 40 for fair to good.

St. Louis—NOVEMBER 25.—Cattle—Receipts 1,700 head; quality offerings poor and prices for all low grades lower and weak; good grades steady, but none here; good to choice shipping would bring $5 50@6 00; butcher steers $3 75@4 50; good Texans $3 50@4 00; common $2 50@3 25.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head; market dull; natives ranging at $2 00@3 50; Texans $1 75@3 00.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 25.—Live hogs firm; common and light $3 50@4 35; packing and butchers $4 20@4 50; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 580 head.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.—There was a very fair demand for brown, bleached and colored cottons, the low prices current reducing many stocks. Exports of domestic cottons the past week were 3,303 packages, making a total of 146,786 packages for the expired portion of the year against 148,876 packages the same time any previous year.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, MASS., November 25.—Wool in fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 32@35c; fine Ohio delaine 35@36c; others unchanged.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, November 25.—At to-day's wool sales 10,845 bales of Port Phillip and Sydney were disposed of.

For Cold Feet,

buy yourself a pair of Cloth, Flannel or Fleece-Lined Button or High-Lace Shoes at $1 25 to $2 00 per pair, at

G. D. SIMEN'S,
26-28&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Turpentine steady.

A Perfect Exposition

in Gents' Fancy Slippers in fancy Embroidered Velvet, in fancy Leather and Morocco, in all Styles and in all Prices, at 85c to $2 00 per pair at

G. D. SIMEN'S,
26 28&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

WINTER.

O winter! thou art not that haggard Lear,
With stormy beard and countenance of woe,
Raving amain, or dumbly crouching low,
In hoary desolation mocked with fear.
To me thou art the white queen of the year,
A stately virgin in her robes of snow,
With royal lilies crowned, and all aglow
With holy charms and gems celestial clear.
Nor dost thou come in barren majesty,
Thou hast thy dower of sunbeams thrice refined;
Nor songless, but with cheerful minstrelsy
Rung from the singing harp-strings of the wind;
And ah, with such sweet dreams—such visions bright,
Of flowers, and birds, and love's divine delight.

—*O. C. Auringer, December Century.*

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INFALLIBLE BLOOD PURIFIERS AND SKIN BEAUTIFIERS.

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While using your CUTICURA for chapped hands, it occurred to me to try it for dandruff, from which I suffered a great deal, and it not only speedily cured the dandruff, but restored the hair to a large bald spot previously entirely destitute of hair. It is now an inch in length.

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Master bark "John E. Chase," Boston Harbor.

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Your CUTICURA REMEDIES are justly receiving great recognition. The miners find the CUTICURA SOAP splendid for cleansing the skin, and those who have for years suffered with sore hands cannot say enough in praise of it and CUTICURA.

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I was sick a long time and tried several doctors. They could not do me any good, and then I tried CUTICURA REMEDIES and they cured me. They are doing a great deal of good in this country.

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I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES with good results for Scrofula and Scalp Disease for a number of years.

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Better than Gold.

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"The best remedy that can be had for Coughs and Colds is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."—E. M. SARGENT, *Lowell, Mass.*

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